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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 211 BOMBAY FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay. Karachi, via. Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Telegrams: NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	1 903
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63* & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
16th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
5th Sept.	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi 9 a. m.
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 12-15 p. m.
6th ,,	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
10th ,,	PARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports,
17th ,,	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN	6.052 Tons.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	3rd Sept.	11th Sep.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	N. Kanai yama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.—2027 Telegrams.—"YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F50,000,000 £3,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
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BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
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Agent.

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMNA

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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST

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B.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

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This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

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Lowest rates with highest returns.

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For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One senior and one junior FIRE INSURANCE CLERK, must know typing. Knowledge of shorthand and accounts an advantage. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 20569

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply. Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. A R11096

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced ENGINEER to take charge of 1500 H.P. Steam Engine. Pay up to Rs. 400 according to qualification. Only first class Engineers need apply to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 20561

WANTED for up-country Mills, expert Sizing Master, complete theoretical knowledge and long experience essential. Must know Calendering. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms required to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R11090

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A FINE BUNGALOW at Khar Road, Bandra, opposite Khar Road Station. Apply to RAMKRISHNA Mission Ashram, Khar Road. C R11060

TO LET by the 1st October next, the building at Mint Road near Fort Market, now occupied by Sanj Vartman Prg. Press, either wholly or in parts. Suitable for shops, offices, godowns, residence, etc. Apply to D. F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, 1st Floor, Churchgate Street. C 20573

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 20622

TO LET—FLATS in "Rama Prasad", Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 250, 225, 200, 175, 150. Also to let 42 single Room tenements in a newly built chawl open on all sides on the Parel Hill, Parel Tank Road. Rent, Ground Floor Rs. 10 per room. First Floor Rs. 11 per room. Second Floor Rs. 12 per room. Apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty, Bombay. C 20599

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HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.

Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T F

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 21986.

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length; Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blousepiece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12 per Tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Kashmir. T R11094

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg, Mercara, has the following elephants for sale:—

Serial No.	Name	Sex	Height Ft.	Height In.	Approximate age. Years.
1.	TARA	Female	5	4	3½*
2.	MALI	Female	5	2	2½*
3.	KAMSA	Male	5	8	7*
4.	SEEGAY	Male	5	8	9*

*Captured in February, March and April, 1924.

The above elephants may be seen at Tittimatti in Coorg. Tittimatti is 50 miles from Mysore and 67 miles from Tellicherry by metalled road.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

P. W. F. WALPOLE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
South Coorg, Mercara.
Mercara, the 23rd August, 1924. C20539

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE QUOTATIONS for carting rubble from City Improvement Truse quarry to the Municipal Crusher at Sewri, which will be received on 12-9-24 should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C.E.
Ag: Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
3rd September, 1924. 20602

NOTICE.

ALL the Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., are hereby notified that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Hall of the Association on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) to reconsider the Rule re: Teji Mandi Business.

By Order—
(Sd.) NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
20601

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PERIODICAL RETURN TICKETS.

PERIODICAL RETURN TICKETS between V. T. Bombay, Byculla and Dadar, and Nasik Road, Devlali, Poona and Kirkee issued on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, will be available for completion of return journey before mid-night on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1924.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th September, 1924. 20607

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

OPENING of the Amla Narkher Section of the Itarsi Nagpur Railway for passenger traffic.

The Amla Narkher Section of the I. N. Railway will be opened for passenger traffic commencing from 4th September, 1924, and on and from the same date the following Train Service will be introduced on the Itarsi Nagpur Railway and on the Amla Parasia Branch.

ITARSI TO NAGPUR (Down.)

Stations	Mixed H. M.	Mixed H. M.	Fast. Pass. H. M.
Itarsi Jn.	Dep. 4-30	13-50	22-25
Amla Jn.	Arr. 10-35	19-40	2-51
(For Parasia)	Dep. 11- 5	20-40	3- 6
Nagpur Jn. (For B. N. Ry.)	Arr. 19-40	4-35	8-55

NAGPUR TO ITARSI (Up.)

Stations	Mixed H. M.	Mixed H. M.	Fast Pass. H. M.
Nagpur Jn.	Dep. 5-10	13-50	22-10
Amla Jn.	Arr. 12-50	20-34	4-20
	Dep. 13-35	20-50	4-40
Itarsi Jn.	Arr. 19-0	2-0	9- 5

AMLA TO PARASIA (Down).

Stations	Passenger H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Amla Jn.	Dep. 4-50	13-45
Parasia Jn. (For B. N. Ry).	Arr. 8-10	18-45

PARASIA TO AMLA (Up.)

Stations	Passenger H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Parasia Jn.	Dep. 9-15	21-40
Amla Jn. ((For I. N. Ry.)	Arr. 12-35	2-30

I. W. STOKES.
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1924. 20587

THE MADRAS UNITED SPG. & WG MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and from 6th September, 1924, the Registered Office of the above Company will be situated at No. 346, STANDARD BUILDINGS (Second Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, which please note.

(Sd.) KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Madras United Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.
20604

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF NARAYEN VITHOBA —DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1886 that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Narayen Vithoba, late of Bombay, widower, Hindu inhabitant, who died intestate at Mughbat Cross Lane, Bombay, on the 2nd day of April, 1924, and Letters of Administration to the said estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of August, 1924, unto Shamabai wife of Gopinath Ramchandra Mahtre, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Shamabai at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, her Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at expiration of which time the said Shamabai will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Shamabai at the office of her said attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Shamabai wife of Gopinath Ramchandra Mahtre.
20597

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORARJI CANJI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client DAYAL PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, and the Collector of Assessment, Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now formed into one together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2311 and 2312 New No. 9367, Old Survey Nos. 1517 and 1518 and New Survey No. 807 and bounded, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the house of Haji Ahmed Hassan, on or towards the North by Erskin Road and on or towards the South by the property of Lalji Karson and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 8061 and Street Nos. 334-36, 38, 42, 228 and 235, and which the said premises are now in the occupation of Soonderbai and Premji Gokuldas and their tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1924.

TAYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
20606

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4918 of 1922.

DEVSHI HARPAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Commission Agents Pucca Adatias and Shroffs under the name firm and style of Messrs. Jaigopaldas Damodardas at Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BABULAL JAGANNATH, a firm carrying on business at Hatras in the Aligarh District ....., defendants.

and

Suit No. 5539 of 1922.

BABULAL JAGANNATH, a firm carrying on business at Hatras in the Aligarh District ..... plaintiffs.

vs.

JAIGOPALDAS DAMODARDAS a firm carrying on business at Khetart Mansion, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

and

MESSRS PATELL AND EZEKIEL ..... Applicants.

LET all parties concerned attend the sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court Bombay on the 25th day of September, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Applicants for an order that Babulal Jagannath do pay to the Applicants the sum of Rs. 1,259-5.4 and the costs of this summons.

Dated, the 30th day of July, 1924.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL, Applicants.

To,
Messrs. BABULAL JAGANNATH,
20603

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JATASHANKER ODHAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Tribhowan Pragji, Brass Sign-board Vendors, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAVERBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Jatashanker Odhavji and daughter of Bhagwanji Kanji, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 22nd day of August, 1924.

Messrs. KANGA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20600

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 831 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of March, 1924.

Summons to Answer Plaint under Section 27. O V rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY and METAL WORKS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company in Voluntary Liquidation by its Liquidators Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, Mr. N. M. Raiji, Mr. M. A. Davar, Mr. D. D. Shroff, Mr. N. R. Paymaster and Mr. B. M. Mody the partners of Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., a firm carrying on business as Public Accountants and Anditors at 113, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) JAMNADAS KASHIRAM, (2) NARAYANDAS GULABDAS, both of Surat Hindus Merchants, residing at Surat, aforesaid. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 16,971/3/0 with interest thereon at 12 per cent till payment and costs of the Suit on a day to be named by this Hon'ble Court, that in default of the payment as aforesaid the said property mentioned in para 3 of the Plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds may be applied in and towards payment of the decretal amount; that in case the proceeds of the sale are found to be insufficient to pay the amount due to the Plaintiffs then that liberty be reserved to the Plaintiffs to apply for a Decree for the balance that pending the hearing and disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said property with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and proper.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

This 18th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. SUBNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20591

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25153.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ENGLISH DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PAINO, ENGLISH INLAID MAHOGANISED SIDEBOARD STEEL ICE REFREGIRATOR CHABB'S SAFE, GRAMOPHONE, BRONZED ELECTRIC FIGURES, KODAK CAMERAS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE BEST PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Murli Mansions, altamont Road, Cumballa Hill Very valuable English designed made to order Dining, Drawing and 4 bed rooms furniture such as Sliding dining table, leather cushioned arm chairs, English inlaid mahoganised large fancy mirrored sideboard, steel ice box marble top service table, Jecobian show cases and cabinets, Kodak Cameras, English cottage piano centre table, office writing tables and chairs, revolving book cases, Bronzed electric figures very rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, Double and single mirrored door fancy English pattern almyrahs, Chubb's safe, Dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, partition screen fancy hat and coat stands large meat safe cupboard, fancy ornaments brass, silver, Bohimian glassware, Chinaware crockery plated-ware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 24. C20600

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS SHOP-KEEPERS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY FURNITURE ETC., AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. "BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD."

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on on FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., on Rampart Road, opposite Museum and Army and Navy Stores by order of the parties concerned. All the furniture of the said shop comprising glass door Cupboards Plated glass show cases with glass shelves Table show cases, desks for Tailors sewing machines, office furniture such as writing tables, chairs, English safes Typewriters, etc.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1924.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMSHIP "ORURO."

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional Ultramarino vs. Dada Miyan Khandwani), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—S.S. "Oruro" Duart Castle ex-Adjutant, built at Glasgow in 1878 by Barclay Curlow & Co., Registered tonnage 1,249 tons, gross 1,719 tons, Deadweight 1,919, Length 301, Breadth 33, 2 Depth 25. 1. Material Iron. 2 Hatches and 2 Holds and tween decks forward having no bulkhead between 193 between deck.

1 Orlop Deck No. 1 Bulkhead between No. 1 and 2 holds. 1 Hatch aft, hold, orlop deck and tween deck. Fore peake and after peake Bunker capacity 360 tons, consumption 22 to 24 tons.

4 Life boats to accommodate, 1 Gig 3 Winches, 3 Derricks, 1st class accommodation 22, measured to carry 1,100 pilgrims. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FEEDING BOTTLES BLACK ENAMEL FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

By order of the office concerned. 39 Galvanised pipes of different sizes.

On account of Insurance offices concerned. 2,764 Feeding Bottles.

2 Cases Black Enamel.

Furniture such as—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Almyrahs, easy chair, rich glass crockery and platedware, safes with stand, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail-coach.
1 Arab Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of late Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Guzder.

1 English Brougham, by Turrill and Sons, London.

1 Canoe shaped Victoria, by Simpson and Co., Madras.

1 Waler Horse.
1 Buffalo.

By order of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—

1 Hand Cart of two wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "BRITOMART."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1024 of 1923, (Vora—V/s.—The National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street.

S.S. "BRITOMART," built by Potter and Co., Ltd., in 1899, in Liverpool, twin screw, gross tonnage 708, Registered tonnage 281, Triple expansion vertical direct acting surface condensing Engine by Fawcett Preston and Co., Liverpool 900 I.H.P., Two Yarrow water tube Boiler by Yarrow, Ltd., she has accommodation for 852 pilgrims.

The Steamer is lying at Mazagon Bunder, where she could be seen any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th Sept. 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF THE EAST
To-Night :—6, 8, and 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M,
The Eighth Wonder of the World

WEMBLEY

Great and glorious Wembley the scene of the British Empire Exhibition, the greatest exhibition in the World's history. Pathes have produced five magnificent reels which form a complete record of this stupendous show. This wonderful film gives you the opportunity to make a tour of a place which with its myriad wonders is the talk of every nation.

COLOSSAL, WONDERFUL, THRILLING.
AND
THE BIG SHOW
AND "OUR GANG" COMEDY

The young rascals who comprise the 'Gang' present an exhibition of their own. It is extremely funny and essentially human. The impersonations of Charlie Chaplain and Harold Lloyd in scenes from "Grandma's Boy" are particularly clever.

PATHE REVIEW
PATHE GAZETTE
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD
WEMBLEY
THE GREAT FILM OF THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION
TWO SPECIAL HALF PRICE PERFORMANCES FOR CHILDREN
SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 6 At 2 p. m.
SUNDAY MORNING SEPT. 7 At 10 a. m
PARENTS AND SERVANTS ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN ALSO ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
"MOTHER O' MINE"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M
"JUNE MADNESS"
With VIOLA DANA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MALTI-MADHAV
TIME & RATES AS USUAL
Sat. Sun. Holidays Extra Show.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily Four Shows : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Sir. Anthony Hope's celebrated Romance of Court Intrigue—Adventure—and conflict
RUPERT OF HENTZAU
Grand Spectacular Sequel to
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME !
"THE WHISPERED NAME!"
5 Reels. The Programme includes the Golden Jubilee of the kentucky Derby, and in 2 Reel Comedy, To-night, 5-30; 7; 8.45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW !
SPECIAL GALA PATETI PROGRAMME
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DE LUXE DRAMA
"THE LAW FORBIDS"
6 Reels featuring the pretty, winsome
BABY PEGGY
and an all star cast
A DRAMA FOR THE PARENTS—
A DRAMA FOR THE FAMILY—
A DRAMA FOR EVERYBODY !
COMMENCING TO-MORROW-SATURDAY
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Don't Fail

TO VISIT NEXT WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
where masterpiece of—
Majestic Films Co.—
ATMABAL or SUNDER KAMDAR
will be screened—
From Saturday the 6th inst.

YOUR LAST CHANCE
TO-NIGHT
To See the Stupendous Film
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
In 7 Jewel Reels
NOVELTY CINEMA

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, September 5.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

30-24—1225-17—Hiralal and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtubai widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Manilal and Co.
59-24—4727-21—Mulji Th and Co, Karsondas Madhowji v Kanji Bhaturbhuj, Matubhai J and M.
60-24—1379-21—Motichand and D, Mukanchand Balia v Sobhagmal, Gianmal, Merwanji K and Co.
63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, D Durst v Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3261-23 Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

889-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Maneckchand v Magaanlal Nanchand and Co, N D Bhatt.
2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapurbai widow v Laxmibai widow.
2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyab Miaji and ors v Suleman Sonji and ors.
2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Hari Shanker Ladharam and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
2498-24—Payne and Co, Sakur Hasham and anr v Sorabji Muncherji Doctor, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulam Husein A Moorarji v Alimahomed Jafer Meghji.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peermahomed and ors v Yeshawant Deorao Deshmukh.
2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand v Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsi D and Co.
3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hirulal Maganlal Zaveri v Durji Moti Tricum and anr, Thakoredas and D.
1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdullabhoy Kadarbhai Nimakwalla v Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and ors, Mulla and M.
4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt v Panachand Manchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.
2600-24—Andrade and Co, Ramkrshna Raoji Javle v Vishnu Ananin Rayakar.
2692-24—Manilal B and Co, Shamji Goplaji v Kamrudin Yakuballi and ors
2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai widow v Krishnarao Sunderrao and ors.
2625-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanalli v Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.
2646-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Muncherji Pallonji Contractor v Haji Abdulla Jani Hason, Edgelow G W and Co.
2651-24—Parelkar and R, Vijpal Samat v Amrillal Chaganlal.
2652-24—Thakoredas and D, Kedarmal Bhdramal v Mahomed Saleh Abdul Gani, N D Bhatt.
2691-24—Andrade and Co, Dawoodbhai Sulemanji v Paulo Mariano de Souza, Daphtary P and D.
2050-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotam Vallabhdas v Shrimat Appa Saheb Sidhraj Pawar.
2136-24—Dastur and Co, Abdulalli Ahmedji v Abdulhusein Tyaballi Bengali and anr.
2373-24—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Hasanalli Vasi v Usufali Alibhai Haveliwalla, Jamsetji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1854-23—Payne and Co, Fazalbhai Ebrahim and Co v Haji Esmail Haji Noormahomed and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1340-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia and Co.
2156-19—Thakoredas and D, Bai Fatmabai, Abdula Mawji and Co, and another, Amin and D, Thakoredas and D.
3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Ambalal and another, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Payne and Co.
2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs. Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.
2950-19—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Rawji Padamsey Damodar, Jamsedji R and D.
472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.
606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.
1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.
1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.
2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.
183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and E, Payne and Co.
1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.
1961-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal Th and Co.
2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.
1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.
3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.
951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Daval Shamji and others.
967-19—Manchershaw and N, Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others, Motichand and D.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Bay storm has crossed the coast to North of Vizagapatam last night and has weakened into a depression. Its direction of movement is apparently curving towards North.

Monsoon has strengthened generally, especially in South Bengal and Hyderabad.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma Assam, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces east Punjab, Central India West, East Central Provinces, Malabar, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast and local in Bihar, West Central Provinces, Konkan and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occurred in West Punjab, Kashmir, North-east Baluchistan Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Tonngoo and Gauhati one inch; Cherrapunji and Narayanganj four; Barisal, Jessore and Mymensingh two; Calcutta and Noakhali one; Khulna and Satkhira three; Angul one; Gorakhpur one and a half; Bahraich two; Agra one; Bareilly five; Roorkee four; Mukteshwar one and a half; Mussooree two; Chakrata three; Simla and Ludhiana one and a half; Montgomery three-quarters; Mount Abu one; Indore two; Hoshangabad one and a half; Pendra one; Chanda three; Hanamkonda six; Hyderabad (Deccan) one and a half; Nizamabad four; Mercara nd Trivandrum one and a half; Calicut and Negapatam one; Cocanada two and Vizagapatam one and a half.

Forecst.—Increase in Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and North Bengal and decrease in Hyderabad.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 4th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 4th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Cr.	In. Ct
Colaba Observatory) ..	0 07	40 57	63 68	59 19
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 03	46 67	58 56	61 28
Esplanade (Guk. Taj. Hospital) ..	0 03	42 62	59 06	64 20
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..			63 81	57 03

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 3.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.726 inches

Temperature of Air	.. ..	80.2 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	76.3 „
Dew Point	.. ..	75.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	85% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	8.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	..	85.4 „
Minimum	.. ..	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	W, SE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	80 miles
Fall of Rain	.. ..	0.05 inches
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.92 „
Do. do. year	..	40.55 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 3rd Sept.	.. ..	0.62 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Th.	4	2	9	27	5	4	8	4	17	11
		14	12	27	4		20	31	16	6
F.	5	2	59	26	9	5	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sat.	6	4	1	26	1	6	9	58	20	2
		15	50	25	6		22	25	17	6
Sun.	7	5	20	25	8	7	11	40	20	11
		17	7	24	9		..	..	..	..
M.	8	6	54	25	10	8	13	30	20	6
		18	44	24	7		..	..	..	..
Tu.	9	8	18	26	7	9	1	29	17	7
		20	10	25	2		14	43	19	6
W.	10	9	14	27	6	10	2	26	17	0
		21	15	26	2		15	35	18	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 5 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 50m.
Sept. 8 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h 49m.
Sept 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 48m.
Sept 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 47m.
Sept 11 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 25m; Sunset 6h 46m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.24in. of rain, Hissar 0.40in. and Delhi 0.14in Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.01in. of rain, Jhansi 0.63in, Mainpuri 07.in and Cawnpore 0.30in. Skies are heavily clouded and in the west of the province the air is damper than usual. Temperature was lower than usual at Cawnpore and Mainpuri and almost normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.00in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in excess in upper Sind. Temperature was almost except at Jacobabad, where the maximum was very low (16deg. below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Rajkot has had 0.37in. of rain, Neemuch 0.12in. and Indore 1.85in. Skies are lightly clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Surat and in excess in Cutch and at Rajkot. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Sangor reports 0.20in. of rain, Khandwa 1.30in. Nagpur 0.26in., Chanda 2.75in and Raipur 0.32in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east Central Provinces; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.37in. of rain and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.4deg. (1deg above normal) and the minimum 77.5deg. (1deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.13in. of rain and Hyderabad 1.55in. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Bijapur; the minimum was as usual.

General Remarks.—A depression from the Bay is approaching the east Central Provinces and has stimulated the activity of the monsoon in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the east Central Provinces, Central India West and the United Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab, the west Central Provinces the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.80in., Calicut 0.91in Cochin 0.72in Trivandrum 1.45in. Masulipatam 0.84in., Bellary 0.46in. Cuddapaa 0.21in Bangalore 0.37in. Madras 2.14in and Negapatam 1.15in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd Sept. 1924 issued from Simla.

The storm in the Bay is of slight intensity. It continues to move westnorthwest and will probably cross the coast near Vizagapatam this afternoon. The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, south Bengal, the west United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, south Hyderabad and Madras and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few alls have also occurred in Cnota Nagpur, the northwest Frontier Province, east Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon, Akyab one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Monywa three; Puri one and a half; Gorakpur, Roorkee one; Chakrata one and a half; Mussooree three; Dehra Dun eight; Simla one and a half; Murree two; Chaman three-quarters; Harnai, Kalat a half; Parabani one and a half; Gulbarga two; Hanamkonda one; Mercara one and a half; Madura one; Nellore three; Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	.. ..	8.06	4.70	+3.36
Rawalpindi	.. ..	21.06	19.86	+1.20
Lahore	.. 0.05	13.79	13.12	+0.67
Hissar	.. 0.40	5.50	9.48	—3.88
Ambala	.. 0.24	17.83	19.87	—2.04
Delhi	.. 0.14	18.66	18.80	—0.14
United Provinces—				
Agra	.. 1.01	17.64	20.41	—2.77
Mainpuri	.. 1.74	27.24	19.56	+7.68
Jhansi	.. 0.63	37.42	28.20	+9.22
Cawnpore	.. 0.30	37.02	26.79	+1113
Allahabad	.. 0.03	34.24	29.30	+1.86
Sind—				
Jacobabad	.. ..	1.50	2.09	—0.59
Karachi	.. ..	2.26	5.62	—3.27
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	.. ..	15.69	16.37	—0.68
Jaipur	.. ..	26.55	19.18	+6.37
Kotah	.. ..	37.17	22.17	+1500
Mount Abu	.. 1.00	50.52	50.91	+4.91
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	.. ..	5.10	11.80	—6.70
Dwarka	.. ..	3.61	11.05	—8.04
Veraval	.. ..	11.78	15.43	—3.65
Rajkot	.. 0.37	21.96	21.4.	+0.46
Bhavnagar Para	.. ..	8.03	16.54	—8.51
Gujarat—				
Surat	.. ..	37.58	33.22	+4.36
Ahmedabad	.. ..	21.99	23.81	—1.82
Deesa	.. ..	26.76	20.60	+5.16
Central India West—				
Neemuch	.. 0 12	23.67	23.22	+0.45
Indore	.. 1.85	27.51	24.45	+3.06
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	.. 0.03	47.15	43.33	+3.82
Saugor	.. 0.20	30.31	35.21	—4.90
Hoshangabad	.. ..	31.64	37.88	—6.21
Khandwa	.. 1.30	21.25	21.44	—0.21
Akola	.. ..	25.14	21.73	+3.92
Amraoti	.. ..	10.96	22.77	—0.82
Nagpur	.. 0.26	22.94	36.94	—1343
Chanda	.. 2.75	24.09	38.32	—1423
Raipur	.. 0.32	21.49	38.38	—1689
Konkan—				
Bombay	.. 0.07	40.57	57.89	—1732
Ratnagiri	.. 0.37	87.09	83.60	+3.49
Mormugao	.. ..	82.3.	78.21	+4.75
Karwar	.. 0.10	108.20	98.54	+9.66
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	.. 0.13	13.06	12.89	+0.16
Ahmednagar	.. 0.01	10.02	11.89	—1.87
Poona	.. 0.01	14.35	15.81	—1.46
Sholapur	.. ..	10.78	14.85	—4.07
Bijapur	.. 0.08	5.74	8.47	—2.76
Belgaum	.. 0.03	40.67	34.62	+6.05
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	.. 0.03	14.43	17.82	—3.39
Nizamabad (Indur.)	.. ..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	.. 1.55	19.94	18.46	+1.48
Malabar—				
Mangalore	.. 0.80	122.66	98.18	+2448
Calicut	.. 0.91	131.14	80.88	+50.6
Cochin	.. 0.72	118.40	86.24	+5316
Ceylon—				
Colombo	.. 0.76	27.20	16.81	+1039
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulitatam	0.84	15.40	18.80	—3.40
Bellary	.. 0.46	8.11	6.64	+1.57
Cuddapah	.. 0.21	8.37	13.48	—5.14
Madras	.. 0.14	13.4.	11.15	+2.28
Bangalore	.. 0.37	14.37	13.29	+1.08
Combatore	.. ..	20.78	4.45	+1633
Trichinopoly	.. ..	7.06	7.49	—0.43
Negapatam	.. 1.15	4.27	7.39	—2.62

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 4.
Surada, Ayres, Calcutta.
Nagato Maru, Shigo, Kobe.
Riverway, Jones, Java.
Blackwell, Nickel, Durban.
Pundit, Martin, Java.

DEPARTURES.

September 5.
Gorgistan, Maklins, Busreh.
Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
Malda, Gray, Leith.

LOADING.

September 4.
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Hohenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Zayani for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Riverway for Antwerp.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Gurna for Rangoon.
Steamer Colaba for Calcutta.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3382 tons, Captain E M Ayres, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nagato Maru:—The N Y K steamer Nagato Maru, 4324 tons, Captain M Shigo arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain B Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Malda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Malda, 5463 tons Captain T M Gray, will sail to-day from harbour for Leith, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, September 4.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Colaba, 3899, N.F., 8/9, M M and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 6/9, M M & Co.
4 Nile 5260, N.F., 8/9, Vol Bros.
4 Sommelsdijk, 4030, Cal, 6/9, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8.9 O S K.
6 Mulbera 5821 Karachi N F, M M & Co.
7 & 9 City of Manchester, 3566, K'chi, 7/9, K N and Co.
7 Cl Macvicar, 3621, Chittagong, 8/9, Finlay and Co.
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
10 Ceylon 3267, N F, N F, Graham Trading Co, Ltd.
13 Africa 2614, Genoa 15/9, Triestino.
14 Malda, 5454 N.F. 5/9 M M and Co.
15 Borderer 2835 Rangoon 6/9 J F and Co.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 20-9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 8/9, N Y Kaisha
2 Gurna, 3228, N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Barjora 1908, Persian Gulf, 18/9, M M and Co.
5 Hohenfels, 1790, Hamburg 8/9, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 5/9, Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
9 Coleonda, 3263, 6/9 M M and Co.
12 & 13 Janus 3978, Calcutta, 6/9, M M and Co.
14 Jalavijay, 2297, Rangoon, 6/9, S S N Co.
16 Ahmedi, 1331 Basra, 9/9, S Hassam.

EXPORTS.

September 4.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—600 cwt myrabolams mathradas bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—14 bales goat hair H K Rahemanbhoy & Co; 2 bales wool H K Rahemanbhoy & Co.

S S Mulbera for Hamburg:—3080 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1850 cwt groundnut oil cakes E Ebrahimji.

S S Mulbera for Middlesbro':—1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 500 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

S S Malda for Leith:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohamed; 340 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Purmanand & Co.

S S Africa for Naples:—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 500 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Africa for Genoa:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 50 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 100 cwt fennel seed Volkart Bros; 7500 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd; 6200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 160 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co.

S S Nile for New York:—1000 cwt ajowanseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt poppyseed E. Virjee & Co.

S S Naldera for London:—36 bales cow hides tanned P. E. Boyce & Son; 77 bales woolen carpets Bontor & Co; 10 bales goat skins tanned J Rahimtoola; 12 bales cow hides tanned J Rahimtoola; 200 cwt bafalo horns L. Thiaria & Sons; 6 bales goat skins tanned Haji R. Rahemanbhai & Co; 1 bales sheep skins tanned Haji R. Rahemanbhai & Co; 1989 cwt mussoor skins tanned Ralli Bros; 900 cwt kardi seed Ralli Bros; 70 bales hemp skins tanned E. F. Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Naldera for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co;

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—1300 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

September 4.

S S Morioko Maru, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—From Tokyo:—141 cases toys; 17 cases confectionery; 15 cases silk yarn; 15 cases cotton yarn; 75 bales cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—61 cases toys; 50 cases biscuits; 76 cases silk yarn.

From Nagoya:—598 cases porcelain; 318 cases glassware; 50 bales cotton yarn; 178 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—16 cases cotton goods; 225 cases sulphur matches; 170 cases glassware; 25 cases glass bangles; 45 cases rubber balls; 23 cases whistles; 15 cases silk yarn; 15 cases striped drill; 75 cases brass wire; 34 cases glass beads; 399 cases brass circles; 325 bales cotton sheeting; 143 bales cotton shirting; 14 cases cotton shirting; 120 cases cotton yarn; 650 bales cotton.

From Kobe:—34 cases tinware; 188 cases glassware; 28 cases enamelled ware; 38 cases celluloid bangles; 68 cases refined camphor; 28 cases celluloid ware; 80 cases matches; 450 bales cotton sheeting; 215 bales cotton yarn; 50 bags dried ginger; 15 bundles star aniseed; 35 cases cotton flannel; 45 cases spun silk; 20 cases dompion yarn; 92 cases silk goods; 51 cases silk yarn.

From Shanghai:—50 bales tea; 111 chests tea; 300 packages tea; 115 cases tea; 37 cases silk yarn; 162 boxes sycee; 365 bales cotton sheetings.

From Hongkong:—334 bags refined sugar; 134 cases fire crackers; 30 ½ chests tea.

From San Francisco:—22 bales rubber belt.

From Singapore:—46 bags pine apple; 47 bags nutmegs; 249 bags sago flour; 100 bags dammar batu; 640 bundles rattan.

From Colombo:—295 cases salmon; 146 cases fruits; 548 cases jam; 40 cases sack peas; 350 cases preserved meats; 125 bags arecanuts; 58 casks tallow; 1000 bags copra.

S S City of Bristol Agents P F Campbell & Co Ltd:—From New York—645 barrels lubricating oil; 501 drums lubricating oil; 2052 cases lubricating oil; 175 H/barrels grease; 48 cases gas mantles; 38 cases hinges; 251 cases

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

aluminium circles; 35 cases bolts and nuts; 15 cases vinegar; 22 cases sauce; 40 cases corn syrup; 41 cases playing cards; 20 cases baking powder; 16 cases antiphlogistine; 185 cases asparagus; 63 cases bromo paper; 200 cases evaporated milk; 235 cases quaker oates; 15 cases cups; 20 cases varnish; 55 cases salmon; 13 cases paper; 600 barrels asphaltum; 17 bundles iron sheets; 50 bags dextrine; 48 bales cotton remnants; 43 bales old clothing; 397 packages hurricane lanterns; 2451 bars silver.

S S Jalavijaya Agents Scindia Steam N Co Ltd—From Moulmein:—19778 bags rice; 126 pieces teak squares; 481 pieces teak squares ends; 1667 pieces teak posts and planks; 871 bundles junglewood battens.

From Rangoon:—52 cases cutch.

From Madras:—616 packages cotton.

From Colombo:—224 bales mattress fibre; 1302 bags copra; 200 bags arecanuts; 130 bags green tea; 41 H/chests tea; 80 bundles old gunnies.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 14/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 628.
Bank's buking D D Frcs. 612.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.47½.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.10.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 3/8—Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4—12—1—Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/16—Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 4.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/16
Bank Demand	1/5 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 9/16
Fcs. Demand	562
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	233 1/2
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 53½
Berlin Cheques on London 34 5/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver— Speculative selling Closed Steady. Speculators inclination was to buy.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 5/8 —1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 91 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £ 101 9/16 plus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 77 1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £ 100 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £109 7/8 —1/8 ex Dvd.
Consols 2½ per cent. 57.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 47½ nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 3/4. ex Dvd.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 55 3/4 ex Dvd.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London. Sept. 3.

Belgium	yesterdays	8837
Prague		14950

London Sept. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 8345
" " in Germany 18,860, 000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy—not received.

New York Sept. 3.

Demand Bills 44750

Stockholm	16.85
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	23.74
Belgium	89.18 (Yesterday's 88.37)
Athens	—— (Yesterday's 88.37)

18,860,000,000,000

Exchange on London in Italy Not received.

London, Sept. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.45
Exchange on London in Germany

New York, Sept. 3.

Demand Bills 44750

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4, for Dec. 3 13/16 and for March 4 3/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 mst. 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 mst. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 mst. 4 3/4.
Rentes 1 per cent. 25 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/2.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/15.

London, Sept. 3.

Bar gold ready s. 92-1
Silver ready d. 34/4.
Silver forward d. 34/5.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 4.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 6 to 15 points higher in New York futures. The market opened easier on some local selling but closed steady on short covering and new buying. The undertone of the market is firm. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 13 points lower. The market declined on local selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd instant as follows:—"Technical position impaired by extensive short covering estimates at 75,000 bales."

Although a small advance was reported to-day in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 490½ i.e. Rs. 2 lower than Monday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 489. At about this level Commission Houses and Bull operators bought which raised the values to Rs. 492½. But the market again gave way to Rs. 490½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 491 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 492 and closed steady at Rs. 493 on buying by Commission Houses.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 467 and gradually declined to Rs. 465½ on general selling. Buying by prominent Shroffs caused the values to improve to Rs. 468½ and the market closed at Rs. 468 at 4 p.m. F. G. Benogal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 423.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, September. 4.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	493
" Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	424
Fine Oomra	Dec/Jan.	470

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns	606	596		586

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September. 4.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	492
" " Bengal	Dec.-January	422
Fine Oomra "	Dec.-Jan.	468
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	580

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, China sold, Continent bought, Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 4.

Ready:—24-2-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa	24-2-6	24-3-0	24-3-0
Asho	24-3-9	24-4-0	24-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—3—0
Asho 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Ready:—80-11-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	80-12-0	80-9 0	80-11-0
Asho	81-0-0	80-13-0	80-13-0

Tej Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—10—0
Asho 1— 4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent. Loan due 1045-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept 4.

Market closed quiet owing to profit taking. The following are the closing rates.

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd, India 81xd, Central Bank 25/2xd and Eastern 84xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 490, Bombay Cotton 560 Bombay Dyeing 761/4, Bradbury 560, Century 393/12, Cent. India 520, Colaba Land 176/4, Coorla 195, Crescent 267/8xd, Currim 440, Dawn 700, Edw. Sassoon 212/8xd, Elphinstone 52/8, Fazulbhoy 940xd, Gokak 117/8, Ind. Bleaching 230xd, Ind. Malwa 403/12xd, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 197/8, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1300, Luxmi Cotton 4825xd, Madhowji 270, Mathuradas 225, M. Petit 2800, Morarji 2750n, New Great 383/12, New City 380, Pabani 380xd, Pearls 561/4xd, Phoenix 547/8, Simplex 23¼, Swan 850, Swadeshi 575, Tata Mill 290, Vishnu Cotton 1825xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 225xd, B. Burma 310xd, B. Burma N. I. 71/4xd, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/10, Bombay Tramway 91/14, Bombay Steam 75 Bundi Cement 11/8xd, Katni Ord. 72/8, Katni Defd. 180, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Iron Ord. 17/12, Tata Iron Defd. 68/12, Tata Hydro 740xd and Scindia Steam 8/4.

London, Sept. 3.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £ 20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £ 137.
National Bank of India Ltd. £ 44½.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £ 6 3/16.
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £19 3/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

4th September 1924.

New York Market 3rd September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.40	Oct.	24.33—07	24.41+01	24.53	+13
24.07	Dec.			24.22	+15
24.02	Jan.		24.05+03	24.15	+13
24.32	Mar.			24.38	+06
24.46	May			24.57	+11

On 2nd Sept. Spot New York 25.65—25; New Orleans 23.84—41.

Telegraphic market advices:—Narrow market. Some selling of October early; market advanced later on short covering and new buying. Tone firm. Oct. highest 24.63 (11.15 a.m.), lowest 24.30 (10.19 a.m.), range 33 points

Liverpool Market 3rd September 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
14.01	Oct.	13.80—21	13.84—17	13.88	— 3
13.78	Jan.	13.60—18	13.62—16	13.68	—10
13.79	Mar.			13.70	—09
13.76	May.			13.68	—08
13.59	Jul.			13.51	—08
	Egyptian				
19.15	Nov.			19.08	—07
18.75	Jan.			18.70	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New-York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000.

(2) Good selling by local houses. Some hedge selling. Good reports from New York. Sales 10,000. McFadden Bros estimate 60.6 per cent. crop 13,068,000. Fennerbeans 59.7 per cent. crop 12,890,000. Much lower temperatures. Weekly Government weather report little more favourable than expected.

American cross rate 4.48 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 3.

Futures at New York		
October	24.53 plus	.13
December	24.22 "	.15
January	24.15 "	.13
March	24.36 "	.06

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool:—	
October	13.88 —.13
January	13.68 —.10
March	13.70 —.09
May	13.68 —.08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
October	13.92 plus .4
November	13.78 " .5
January	13.74 " .6
May	13.76 " .8
July	13.61 " .10
Egyptian Futures:—	
January	18.85 " .15
March	18.80 " .19

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

September	14.38	—.13
October	13.88	—.13
November	13.73	.10
December	13. 7	—.11
January	13.68	—.10
February	13.69	—.09
March	13.70	—.09
April	13.68	—.08
May	13.68	—.08
June	13.55	—.08
July	13.57	—.08

Quiet but steady

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2,000 Bales
Mid. American Spot—Universal standard 15.28 good demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridia 24.90d.
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.45
January	24.07
March	25.28
New York Noon Call	
October	24.57
January	24.20
March	24.44
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.70
January	23.89

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

M. G., Bengal, Good	10.85
M. G., Bengal, Fully Good	11.25
M. G. Bengal, Fine	11.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.90
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	11.40
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.90
M. G. Broach, Good	11.40
M. G. Broach Fully Good	11.80
M. G. Broach Fine	12.20
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.75
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde, Fine	11.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpoll, Sept. 3.

September	20.25	—.10
October	19.33	—.07
November	19.68	—.07
December	18.80	—.05
January	18.70	—.05
February	18.65	—.05
March	18.61	—.03
April	18.57	—.01
May	18.53	
June	18.51	
July	13.48	

AMERICAN MARKET

COTTON:—

New York, Sept. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000
Day's Exports to Continent 4,000

Futures at New York		
October	24.53 plus	.13
December	24.22 "	.15
January	24.15 "	.13
March	24.38 "	.06
Spot Cotton at New York	25.80 "	.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.84	
Futures at New Orleans		
October	23.83 plus	.15
January	24.00	

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4
Silver foreign mined 68½

WHEAT

London, Sept. 3.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 54/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 54
Firm and dearer with better enquiry
Australian firmer with less offering Sept./Oct. sellers 58
Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 55/6.
Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 54/6
Quiet and easier.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 54/3 paid and buyers for Aug. shipment to United Kingdom and 53/6 paid for Jan./Feb. shipment to Continent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 4.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	42 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	18 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	..	
Delivery Forward.	42 0 0	6 1 0
	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 3	
Wheat Sept.	7 11 6	
Linseed. May	13 14 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 13 6	
Groundnuts, D/J	73 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 12 0	
Cotton seed D/J	5 12 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer especially the new crop on reported scarcity, Closed quiet paid for Sept./Oct. at £20 3/4
Cottonseed Bombay Sept./Oct. nominal at £10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay were firmly held, prices were above buyers and there fair offerings. Sept./Oct. sellers £30

LINSEED

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. sellers 22½
Tone:—Market firm.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Net Sept./Dec. done and sellers 41/6
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Jan./April done 40/6

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August/Sept. shipment at £22½ and for Aug./Sept. shipment to Hull at £22 3/4. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for August shipment to Hull at £20 7/8 and for September/October shipment at £20 3/4 and for January/February at £19 5/8. In Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi afloat at 55.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 22/2
Tone—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd August, 1924.

Cotton	197	Bales.
Wheat	5814	Cwts.
Linseed	6176	"
Rapeseed etc	2411	"
Gingellyseed	605	"
Poppyseed	2224	"
Groundnuts	152	"
Castorseed	2602	"
Rice	41204	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	2867	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2650	"
Juwar	1195	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1070	"
Bajri	6483	"
Coal	784	Tons

METALS.

London, Sept. 3.

English best Selected Copper £65
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61
Copper Braziers £84
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28½
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

London, Sept. 3.

Tin Block £295 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 4.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		60	0	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1-4		67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Khachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	6
"	No. 42—2	1	13	3
"	No. 20	1	2	6
"	No. 32	1	6	3

FREIGHT

London, Sept. 3.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6

RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 3.

Ferozefore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers quiet £21 3/8
Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £21 5/8
Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct. sellers £21 3/8

BARLEY

London, Sept. 3.

Barley, Cargo, Karachi Sept. sellers 42/6

RUBBER

London, Sept. 3.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct./Nov. sellers 14½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. quiet and easier 13 3/4

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The quotations are:—
Heads 15/40s Rs. 1/11.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/3.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/3.
Ropes Rs. 2/1.
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 3/12.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24.
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conicals 5" Rs. 7/12.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 9.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22/8.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/2.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 5/8.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/8/3.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 36.
Bleaching powder Rs. 12/8.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/3.
Caustic soda Rs. 12.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5/4.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37.
Bichromate potash Rs. 40.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/8.
Litharge flake Rs. 38.
Farina Rs. 15.
Alum of chrome Rs. 20/8.
Bichromate soda Rs. 30.
Oxalic acid Rs. 27.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 4th September 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts from 29th to 31st August 1924	3474	8052	—4578
Receipts Since 1st Sept. 1923 to 31st August, 1924	3291494	3641287	—349793
Shipments:—			
From 29th to 31st August 1924,			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
do continent	8299	13660	—5361
China Japan & Coast Ports	627		—627
Total	8299	14287	—5988

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 31st August, 1924.

United Kingdom	151656	127912	+23744
Continent	952906	723543	+229363
China	244984	377503	—132519
Japan	1313298	1707833	—394535
Coast Ports	52353x	53202	—849
Total	2715187	2989993	—274796
Afloat in harbour:— Europe	2353	4941	—2588
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21882	5412	+16410

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

GRANT TO SHABABAD CEMENTS CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 4.

With regard to the sanction of ten lakhs by the Nizam's government to the Shahabad Cement Company, It is understood that fifteen lakhs were originally asked for by the Company. The Nizam's Executive Council (except one who put in a strong adverse note) recommended twelve lakhs but the Nizam only sanctioned ten.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the Frontier by land during the nine months from April to December 1923 is Rs. 1543 lakhs as against 1262 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and represents an increase of 81 lakhs or six per cent. As regards exports, the total value also increased to 1170 lakhs from 1086 lakhs or 10 per cent during the same period. The imports represent 53 per cent and the exports 47 per cent of the total trade.

SALE OF BENARES OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 4.

At the opium sale 250 chests of Benares opium were sold. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,135,800, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4670. The lowest price was Rs. 4,500 and the average price was Rs. 4,543.

GOLD.

Of the £100,000 arrived from South Africa the whole amount has been acquired for India and also £800,000 has been taken up by India from Durban direct.

Pixleys announce that from the 8th of this month freight on silver London to India has been reduced to half per cent. Through rate from New York to India via London is now three quarters per cent. instead of one per cent. Freight on silver from London to Straits, China and Japan is five-eights per cent.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 4

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	460	490	
Bombay Cotton	560	560	
Bombay Dyeing	770-55-75-70	60-761 4	
Century	407-8-460-3-12	90-393-12	
Nagpur	532-8-25-31-4	520	
Colaba	180-778-76-4	176.4	
Crescent ex-divi	277-8-70	267-8	
Indore ex divi	407-8-12 8-10	2-8-403-12	
Kohinoor	1300	13 0	
New Great	390-87-8-400-392-8	81-4-383-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	575-65-75-71-4	60-561-4	
Phoenix	562-8	5-47-8	
Bharucha	123-3-12	125	
Simplex	287 8-35-41-4-35	231	
Swan ex-divi.	850	85-0	
Swadesh	580-85-82-8	77-8-575	
Pabni ex-divi.	390	382-8	
Fazal ex-d vi.	960-52-8-50	55-940	
Mathuradas	225	225	
Tata Mill	0?-8	290	
Globe	65	67-8	
Mysore	115	120	
Madhavji	280	270	
Finlay ex-divi.	695	695	
Gokak	115	1:6-4	
Edward Sassoon	220	21?-8	
Mever Sassoon	147-8	147-8	
Alcock	205	225	
Bombay Burma Old	305	310	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-14	91-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	72-8	73-12	
Bundi Cement	10-8	11-8	
Central E. Mining	28	27 8	
Indian Cement	52-8	52-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	18	17-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	75-70	68-12	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League (2nd Division), Bombay Police vs. Hindu Gymkhana, the Oval.

S. "Naldera" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 6.

Mr. K. H. Vakil's lecture on City Building Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. Prof. R. W. Cable to preside.

S S "Macedonia" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Big Meeting, 2nd Day.

Rugby Football: Final match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Mrs. Naidu's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood Headquarters, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

THE B. B. & C. I. RLY. TIME TABLE.

The Principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Ptshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	6 30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	20 25*	7 0

*(Terminates at Churchgate.)

The morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays, and the Up Express due in at Churchgate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

Domestic Occurrence

LOBO—Mrs. Maria Lobo, wife of Mr. M. R. F. Lobo expired at Mahim, on the 4th. The funeral will take place to-day at 8-30 Victoria Church. Friends and relations kindly accept this intimation.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY

The National Medical College authorities acknowledge with thanks a handsome donation of Rs. 501 from Bombay Chemical Merchants for the use of the College and a prize of Rs. 60 for Ayurveda from Mrs. Yashawadabai Bhat.

AN EMINENT INDIAN ENGINEER.

Among the noted arrivals this week by S S "Africa" is the eminent Indian Consulting Engineer of London, Dr. B. N. Dey, D.Sc. (Eng'g) etc. Dr. Dey is on his way to Nepal, in connection with a 50-mile railroad and transport project for which he is acting as Consulting Engineer to the Nepal Government. Dr. Dey is stopping at the Taj for three days before departing for Nepal. He expects to be back in Bombay in November on his way back to Europe.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, GANESH UTSAV.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association H. B. P. Trimbak Ramchandra Karve will perform Hari Kirtan to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

LECTURE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Social Service" in the Improvement Trust Chawl No. 16 Madanpura Bombay to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The "Mella" of the Boys of My Night English School will give an interesting performance of Vocal Music before the lecture.

LECTURE ON CITY BUILDING.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. Kamalyalal H. Vakil will deliver a public lecture on "City Building: a Social Responsibility and Enterprise", in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Prof. R. W. Cable, of his Improvement Trust, will preside.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, there will be an intercollege Debate to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Wilson College Hall. The Wilsonians will propose that "India is fit for Swaraj" while the Elphinstonians will oppose the motion. Prof. P. A. Wadia has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BILL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bill Clerks' Association will be held on Sunday next (the 7th instant) at 5 p.m. at Vanita Vishram Hall to adopt the report and elect the new Committee, etc. The ordinary general meeting will also be held at the same place at 3 p.m. to transact the work mentioned on the Agenda thereof.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Yeshwant Sangit Natak & Co. will give a benefit performance in aid of the Society's coming Exhibition. The play selected is 'Manapman' and will be staged on Monday (the 8th inst.) in the 'Bombay Theatre.'

GANAPATI UTSAV CELEBRATIONS.

AT AMBEWADI.

Under the auspices of the above Ganapati Utsav, a public lecture will be delivered at 7 p.m. to-day (Friday) by Mr. L. G. Khare, at Ambewadi opposite the Majestic Cinema, Girgaon and also a religious discourse by Shastri Shukla at 9-30 p.m. at the same place.

AT MIRANDA CHAWLS.

The following will be the programme of the Miranda's Chawls and Raut Wadi combined Ganpati Utsav at Dadar.

Friday 5 at 9 p.m.—Lecture in Marathi by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar on "Whether Ganpati is Hindu or Mahomedan."

Saturday 6 at 9 p.m.—Lecture in English by Prof. R. S. Padbidri, on "Religion and Politics."

Sunday 7 at 8 p.m.—Lecture in Marathi by Mr. K. S. Thakare on "Self."

AT MORAR BAUG.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha Dr. R. H. Bhadakamkar will deliver a public lecture on "Suryopasana" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Morar Baug, Khattar Galli.

AT TARDEO.

The National College and National Marathi School will observe the following programme for to-day (Friday):—

6 p.m. Lecture by Prof. Padbidri.

AT MATUNGA.

The programme of the Ganesh Utsava of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Two Room Tenements, Matunga will be as follows:—

Saturday 6 at 6-30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, and at 8-30 p.m. South Indian Music (Vocal).

Sunday 7 at 10 a.m.—South Indian Music (Piper) and at 8-30 p.m.—South Indian Music (Vocal).

Monday 8 at 3 p.m.—Puran (Tamil) by Ganapati Shastri and at 10 p.m.—Music.

Tuesday 9 at 5-30 p.m.—Lecture by Swami Vishwanand.

Wednesday 10 at 9 p.m.—Keertan by Hari Bhakta Parayan Nizampurkar Buwa.

AT DADAR.

The following will be the programme of the Khandke Chawls Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav (Dadar) to-day (Friday):—

(I) Morning Arti of Shri Ganpati at 8-30 a.m.

(II) Evening Arti of Shri Ganpati at 8 p.m.

(III) Sing of Historical Poems at 9 p.m.

All are cordially requested to attend.

AT MANDAVI KOLIWADA.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr. Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar will deliver a lecture to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Hindu Religion and our Saints" before the Ganpati at Mr. Gopinath Narayen Thakur Avati Building, Mandavi Koliwada, near the Carnac Bridge, when Shrimati Janabai Rokde will preside.

AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Kalbadevi Ganesh Utsav Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered on "Present Situation" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) in Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. The principal speakers would be Messrs. J. K. Mehta, R. H. Gandhi and Purshotam Trikamdas.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVDAYAKHATA.

The revered saint Shri Jawahirlalji Maharaj of the Sthanakvasi Swetambara Jains is at present at Julgaon, and so a large number of devout Jains had assembled at Julgaon during the recent Jain Paryushan holidays last week. The Maharajshri who was suffering from an ulcer in the palm of his hand has now recovered. A deputation of the leading workers of the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivdayakhata, consisting of Messrs. Nagindas A. Mehta, Amratlal Raychand Jhaveri, Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Jagjivan Dayal and others proceeded to Julgaon on the night of the 31st ultimo. Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah appealed to the large number assembled there to save the poor and grateful cattle from the butcher's knife and for that purpose help the above organisation. This appeal produced an effect and with the help of Shet Rajmalji of Jamner and others, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was collected for the above organisation. A large number of men promised annual donations to this organisation. Maharaj Shri delivered an instructive Sermon.

The chief among the donors are:—Rs. 2,001 Shet Rajmalji Lakhichandji Jamner; Rs. 2,001 Shet Jitmalji Kishanchandji, Jalgaon; Rs. 1,001 Shet Motilalji Ramchandji, Nasirabad; Rs. 1,001 Shet Panalalji Premrajji, Kalmisara; Rs. 1,001 Shet Agarchandji, Madras; Rs. 1,001 Manmalji Phulchandji Hinganghat.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

PLEA FOR ABOLITION

The following telegram was sent on September 4 by Mr. K. E. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla:—

"Private Secretary, H. E. Viceroy, Simla.

This Association most respectfully urges that time has been more than due when Cotton Excise Duty, so unjustly levied for years past, should in the best interests of one of gratest staple industries of India be repealed. Stock Exchange whole-heartedly supports just representation of Bombay Millowners' Association."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

In the Share Market an inclines a slightly easier feeling was evidenced in the prices of shares and there were less spirited dealings in Howrah and Clive than on the previous day. Little enquiry existed for the higher denominations, but on the whole the tone was steady. In coals with little or no outside support business was confined to moderate dimensions. In teas some enquiry existed for East India and Dunlaghur and somewhat better rates. Miscellaneous had nothing of outstanding interest to record. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 66/4, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 47/13, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103/2.

Banks:—Central Bank 24/4.

Railways:—Dehri Rohotas Light Railway 127.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/7, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 27/4, Muir Mills pref 46.

Jutes:—Auckland 267/8, Bally 240/8, Birla 10, Clive 43/8, Fort William pref 111, Gourepore 710, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 46/12, Hukumchand ord 12, Hukumchand pref 83, Lawrence 578, Lothian pref 112, Nudden 60/8, Orient 221/8, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 60/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9/4, Caledonian annas 12, Central Kurkend 29/4, Chatabar 3/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co 7 per cent pref 99, Indian Iron and Steel 31, Marshall and Co 4, Bengal Flour 111, Behar Rice 1/12, B I Corporation ord 4/2, Tavoy Tin 17/8, Howrah Oil 9/10, Bengal Bonded Warehouse A shares 844/8, Carew and Co 77, Frank Ross 4/14.

Tea Companies:—Darjeeling Tea Cinchona old shares 285, Doolahat 28/12, Duffla ghur 13/12, East India 19/2, Gulma 14/8, Joybirpara 28/12, Namburnadi ord 12, Singell 81.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three-eighth pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen-thirty-second pence.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 4.

With reference to the report of the arrest at Muttra of Darjaram, late Managing Director of the Central Bank of Asia, Ltd., it now transpires that it was the Public Bank of Asia Ltd., and not the Central Bank of Asia of which he was the Managing Director. There was no Bank in India by the name of the Central Bank of Asia.

AN IMPORTANT TITLE SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Dhubri, Sept. 4th.—An interesting title suit, regarding succession to the Mecapara estate at Goalpara and involving fifty-five lakhs of rupees, is proceeding in the sub-Judge's Court at Dhubri. The parties in the case are Narain Chowdhari and Nagendra Narain Chowdhari and others. The plaintiff claims the entire 16 annas estate on the plea of the right to succession of the first-born and the impartibility and inalienability of the property. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTS.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

The following notice over the signature of Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay was put up on the notice board of the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday evening:—

"The Public are notified that a further sum of Rs. One Lakh has been received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, as the Sixth Instalment, of the total compensation of Rs. 6,43,535 awarded for death, injury, loss etc., to the parties, caused by the rioters in November 1921.

Compensation will be paid to the claimants to whom compensation has been awarded, at the rate of Rs. 15/8/8 per cent, Sixth Instalment, on and after Thursday, the 11th September 1924 on every week day except Mondays and Public Holidays, on satisfactory identification of the claimants by the Undersigned."

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST "KHILAFAT" EDITOR.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of Aba Haji Mahomed and applied for the issue of process against Hafiz Ali Bahadurkhan, under Sections 500 and 109 I.P.C. for defamation and abetment contained in articles and correspondence appearing in the "Khilafat", a Gujarati newspaper.

In the course of the statement, the complainant stated that he was the chairman of the Halai Memon Jamat of Kolsa Mohalla and that as such his actions were criticized by a certain section of his community.

On the 25th July, 1924, there was published in the "Khilafat", over the signature of Chabook a correspondence full of falsehoods and malicious inventions and was couched in a language which was defamatory and calculated to humiliate and lower the complainant in the estimation of his Jamat and the public in general.

His Worship ordered the notice to be issued against the respondent, returnable on the 12th September.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

Sub-Inspector Kadarsh charged Sharadabai, a Mang by caste, with the theft of a dhoti valued at 4-10-0 before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

The facts of the case were that on the 3rd instant the accused went into the shop of the complainant Shridhar Pandurang, a cloth merchant of Thakurdwar, accompanied by two other women. After staying in the shop for more than half an hour, the accused and her companions left the shop.

While the accused was leaving the shop, the complainant said that something was wrapped round the waist of the accused. His suspicions were roused and he questioned what was tied round her waist, but the accused denied having hidden anything. The complainant however followed the accused as far as Golpitha, where he found the accused removing the hidden dhoti. Immediately he handed her over to the police.

The accused denied the charges and said that she had tied the dhoti as she was suffering from stomach pain. As the complainant tumbled against the accused she abused him whereupon the complainant handed her over to the police and lodged the present complaint.

His Worship, however, disbelieved the defence and in view of the accused's three previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

One Hari Rowji, a domestic servant, was taken to the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday as he was suffering from tetanus. He stated that on Gokul Ashtami Day he had been to Chawpaty and after bathing was returning home via Sandhurst Bridge when he said, he was assaulted by some Mahomedans and Hindus with a knife and sticks receiving injuries to his head and hand. He does not know who his assailants were and said he had no enmity with any one. His injuries were neglected with the result that symptoms of tetanus set in and he was removed to the hospital. His dying statement has been recorded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY BROUGHAM.

At about 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, a woman named Parwatibai (22) was going across Sandhurst Bridge towards Chowpaty in company with others. She was behind at the time and traffic was heavy. Her companions were on the footpath but for some reason or other she continued on the road. The line of vehicular traffic was going slowly over the bridge but the woman came in contact with a brougham and was knocked down receiving injuries including the fracture of two ribs on her right side. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she is detained for treatment.

MOTOR CYCLE COLLIDES WITH MOTOR CAR.

At about 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday one Ardeshir J Kolah a Parsi (30) residing in Fort was riding a motor cycle No. 9131 with a side car along Queen's Road towards Fort. On his arrival at the junction of Thakordwar and Queen's Roads, he came in contact with a motor car No. 5696 driven by a licensed driver named Eliezer Shiri Emji who took a short turn at a spot where he should not have done so the result of which was that the motor cycle collided with the motor car on the right side. On account of the violent impact the driver of the motor cycle and the passenger who was seated in the side car were completely thrown off. As they received abrasion on their bodies they were removed to G. T. Hospital where they are detained for treatment. It appears the motor car driver is to be charged before a magistrate. The foot board, magneto, and crank case of the motor cycle were damaged. The front portion of the motor car and the rear of the front wheel are also damaged.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Anwarali, a Mahomedan, aged 18 years. The deceased was unemployed and had no fixed residence. He was seen on Wednesday at about 8 a.m. lying on an 'otla' of a chawl at Nizam Cross Lane, unconscious. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died in the afternoon. Medical evidence showed that he was suffering from opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

On Wednesday at about 7-30 a.m. Alex. Joseph Carvalho, a driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, while passing by a local train saw the dead body of a Hindu male aged about 50 years lying between the rails of the down line opposite the Agripada railway quarters. He informed the Station Master at Grant Road who informed the police and had the body removed to the morgue for inquest. The front part of the head was fractured. The police made enquiries but obtained no information regarding the deceased or his friends.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due apparently to his having been knocked down by a train of B. B. and C. I. Railway.

"CHRIST AND RACIALISM,"

OBSTACLES TO UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

BISHOP ROBINSON ON CONDITIONS IN AMERICA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Christian Council, a public missionary meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Rev. J. M. Blough presiding. After two hymns and prayer followed by a portion of Bible reading, Bishop J. W. Robinson addressed on Jesus Christ and Racialism.

In the course of his speech, he said:—"The subject for discussion as presented on the printed programme, and as it was first communicated to me, differs somewhat. The printed programme makes it to read "Jesus Christ and Racialism." I had been personally asked to speak on "The Attitude of the Church in America on Race Prejudice." While it is clear the subjects mentioned are far from being identical, there is really a logical connection between the two, and perhaps it will be best to speak briefly on these two aspects of what is after all one great question. For while it is quite certain the Church in America, or in any other land, has not measured up to the high ideals of its head, we certainly have a right to expect some approximation to those ideals in the Church, wherever found.

"It is fair to ask the question, has the Christian Church, with the teaching of Christ before it, measured up to its ideal in the world or any part of the world? It is also fair, before answering that question, to point out that in those parts of the world where the teachings of Christ have as yet had no acceptance, racial prejudice and national hatreds are as deep and pervasive as they were before the coming of the Messiah. In China they still speak of the "foreign devil," in central Asia and northern Africa the "dog of an infidel" is a common epithet. Justice, to say nothing of mercy, are denied in all too many present-day countries because of caste and racial divisions. When we acknowledge that the followers of Christ have failed to reach the ideal of their Master, let us also stop and remember that in spite of their failure they have realized those ideals to a far larger extent than have other peoples. There is more of justice, there is more of mercy, there is more of brotherliness shown to the man of alien nationality or race where Christian influence is dominant or partially dominant than in any other place.

No doubt I was requested to speak on the attitude of the American Church to the race problem because I have just returned from that land, and can claim some knowledge of existing conditions. Let it be understood that existed conditions must be considered before judgment can fairly be passed on the recent legislation of that land. Picture to yourself a country of broad and fertile acres, sparsely inhabited by a people with high ideals of human justice and brotherhood. Picture to yourself a constant stream of people, most of them from countries in which high ideals of liberty and religion are not found, great numbers of whom are not only from the depressed classes but from the criminal classes of their respective lands, arriving in such numbers as to overwhelm and submerge the earlier inhabitants until their voice was being drowned in public affairs and their ideals desecrated by unsympathetic aliens. For a time two million immigrants a year, and from the least desirable classes of Europe and Asia, flocked to that land not to adapt themselves and live up to a high ideal of citizenship, but to take possession and change the civilization to one like unto that they had left. It can easily be seen that when every year brought in a number of aliens equal to one-fiftieth of the population, of such undesirables, the outlook for the nation was not good. To those who are acquainted with American conditions and sympathetic to the higher ideals of Christianity, the recent American immigrant legislation is not a matter of wonder, but a matter of necessity.

LEGISLATION AND RACE PREJUDICE.

The thought behind that legislation was that of admitting year by year such number of immigrants, and those of good character and ideals conforming to those existing in the land, as could be absorbed into the general population. In the nature of the case such an arrangment favoured such classes as could be the more easily assimilated, and rejected those that because of social customs or religion refused such assimilation. It was on this basis that the Chinese, the Japanese and the Indians were discriminated against. The Christian churches in America felt very keenly that such discrimination was unjust as well as unfortunate and to this day have protested against it. They are purposing to continue their protests until the law is changed and all nationalities placed on the same basis. In connection with this legislation adverse to Asiatics, it is to be remembered that all classes of people from India, China and Japan are admitted into the land save the labouring classes. They are debarred because of the certainty that their standards of life would react most unfavourably on those of the general population. But students and merchants and scholars and professional men are admitted freely, and while they may not attain to citizenship, their children, born in that land, are by that fact given access to citizenship. In addition to the immigration question America is faced by a great mass of Negroes, descendents of the former slaves, most of whom are ignorant, many of whom are vicious, and all of whom furnish both opportunity and cause for racial prejudice such as sometimes almost seems to deny solution. If ever there was a country or a time when all the materials for a conflagration of race prejudice on the one hand and race hatred on the other were present, now is that time and America, is the country.

Let it be understood that America and the Christian Church in America are not synonyms. The latter time and again finds itself in direct opposition to the dominent political influences of the nation. In the early days before its separation from Britain, slavery was introduced. In this Church not only had no part, but was in constant protest. In the overthrow of slavery, however, the Church did have a dominant part, and since the overthrow of slavery the Church has spared no effort to elevate the masses of Negroes and give to them every blessing of the Church and State that has belonged to the white man. If to-day in parts of that land there are conditions unfair to the black men it is not because of the indifference or the inertia of the church. There are those who look with pessimistic eyes on the color problem in America, and see no solution for it. Such is not the attitude of the Church. It is striving for, and expects a final solution, along the lines of toleration and brotherhood. Not a brotherhood that says to the ignorant and degraded: "We be brethren; I will live with you and be dirty. But a disposition that says: "Yes, we be brethren indeed; come live with me and be clean."

CHURCH AND IMMIGRATION QUESTION

In relation to the immigration question, the Church is again the influence that makes for peace. Its work of home missions is greater even than its work for foreign missions. It spends millions of money, not in seeking to deny to aliens the rights its own members enjoy, but in giving to them those fitnesses that will enable them to enter into the better heritage. Whatever charges may be made as to racial prejudice there, the fact remains that the immigrants are better treated by the people on whose generosity they throw themselves than they were by their own people in their own home land. Doors of hope are opened before the most depressed, home and property is placed within reach of the poorest, Christian education is placed at the disposal of all, and if there is a failure to attain unto a place in the common brotherhood of the nation it is in spite of, not because of, the work of the Churches. While it is true that there is often a disposition to accuse the Church of having failed in its task to bring in a true brotherhoow, it is to be noted that usually those most severe in heir denunciations are not those who are themselves doing any thing to help in the task.

As a final indication of the attitude of the Christian people in America toward the race question, allow me to quite a sentence or two from resolutions passed by the Methodist Episcopal Church at its recent General Conference, and which fairly well reflected the opinion of all the churches. We repudiate as un-Christian and untrue that certain races are born to inherent and fixed superiority and rulership. We stand for the life of open opportunity for all. "Again:" We refuse to recognize as valid in Church or State any discrimination on the basis of race or colour. "Again:" We refuse to recognize as valid or in harmony with Christ's teachings of brotherhood, the right of any Government to conquor and exploit any other people or race." True, the Church has not done all it might have done, but what has been done to erase racialism from the world has been done by that organization."

CRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. P. O. Phillip, Secretary, National Christian Council then spoke on "Indian Expression of Christianity." In the course of his speech he said one of the first question that confronted them this subject was this: Is Christianity capable of local expressions? Does not Christianity embody something which is catholic and universal and is it not a contradiction of terms to speak of Indian expression of Christianity? Christianity, he said, is the religion of Christ and Christ being the same yesterday, to-day and for ever, how can there be local or national expressions of His religion. What they had to remember was that Indian Church had two heritages to conserve and cultivate. One was the heritage of the Catholic Church of Christ and the other the heritage of India's noble spiritual experiences. The one was necessarily opposed to the other. What was needed was men capable of understanding and appreciating both.

Rev J. M. Blough then spoke on the Greatest need of the Christian Church" and the meeting terminated with benediction.

"CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your valued columns Mr. Gilbert Lodge published a reply o the letter of "Onserver". The reply from its tone and internal evidence appears not the outpouring of the mind of the Land Manager alone but a scroll of double distilled wisdom in which in all probability all the superiors of the Department have come to play the chief part in its composition. So it seems a triplex-minded defence. But it carries the reader no further. It is weak, self-assertive halting, contradictory and not to the point at all. It is as the French say "Ce n'est qu'un centon."

Mr. Gilbert Lodge has vainly tried to guess the personalities of the writers but therein also he and his collaborateurs are as far away as the Atlantic is from Good-win Sands.

Now to the point. The presiding geniuses of the Development Department are well-aware that Mr. Ebenezer Howard was the founder of Garden cities and Town Planning Associations in England as far back as 1899. So he must be considered an authority on all questions relating to the creation of Garden Cities. He enunciated the general principle that the sole aim and chief object of a town planner should be to uprear a beautiful and harmonious City of Homes (not merely tenements) for the people without one slum or festering sore in all its widest expanse or environments. It is also the purpose of an expert town planner to create a sweet healthy environment combining the advantages of town and country. A garden city can never be called a healthy city unless it possesses round about within a radius of fifteen miles a belt or zone of open, salubrious and sanitarily fit land for the inhabitants. Says a well-known Town Planning expert Mr. G. Cadbury: "The Garden City ideal reserves a belt of open space around the outskirts of these cities. Did our town planners bear this dictum in mind when they adumbrated this Chembur Garden City. Let us now examine once more whether the Chembur Garden City fulfils these broad conditions. In no way. In all its widest expause what does Chembur possess? Firstly and foremost the Bombay Refuse Depot nearly 1,000 acres, whether it be one mile or 10 miles away. In close vicinity there are several ear-marked sites in the vicinity viz., (1) all the noxious trades (they are numerous which I will enumerate hereunder.) (2) milch-cattle stables. (3) the slaughter house (which is to be removed from Bandra within one year or 10 years to come). (4) the drainage outfall for the Northern part of the Bombay Island (no eligible location but Trombay will be ever found). (5) The Leper Asylum, even granted it may be 3 miles away. (6) The extensive muds flats extending northwards (let these be six miles away or more). (7) plague and other infectious diseases' quarantine station. There may be still many more obnoxious things to be relegated in future for it seems that Trombay District for all intents and purposes is destined to become in time to come the slum and a backwash of the growing city of Bombay as it has been already so ear-marked.

At this stage and it is not yet too late to impress on the minds of the Directors of the Development Department that they should relegate this so-called Garden City for some other purposes than inducing people to build homes in Chembur for residences. Let no lectures be given, no costly films prepared thereby misleading people in the belief that Chembur is healthy sanitary and worth residing in. Health in all its widest bearings must be in the front line of the forces that go to the creation of peoples welfare and national well-being. My sole object therefore has been not only to show how to town-plan a district but also to show how 'not to do it.'

For the information and benefit of your readers let me here give a short list of the noxious trades for which a large area has been reserved in close proximity of this Garden City. These are:—Tanneries, Knackeries, slaughter house animal offal—such as bone-boiling and crushing and cleaning, soap-boiling, gut-scraping, tripe-boiling and offal clearing, Fat and tallow melting, fish-skin scraping and fish drying, dry-fish storing, manure and rag cleaning factories, flax pressing, fish-oil refinery, cowdung cake-making and likewise may be added hazardous trades such as blasting powder, fire-works and crackers, dynamite, gas, gun-powder, pitch and tar storing etc., etc., etc.

The defence Mr. Gilbert Lodge has come to make by his letter is nothing but hair-splitting, lame and halting for there is not the slightest justification on his side to show why Chembur should have come to be selected as a site for a Garden City with such questionable and obnoxious environments as detailed above.

Let me therefore beseech all the M.L.C.'s, to take up the question of the Chembur Garden City and elicit in the light of what has been so thoroughly ventilated in the columns of the Bombay dailies and call to account those responsible for such huge and costly blunders. How this 'faux pas' of the Development Department is to be remedied is best left to our energetic General Member to look into and he, I feel sure will without delay come forward to institute an independent inquiry by appointing an Indian expert like Sir Veshwaraya to go into the matter to retrench, reform and show how and where vast millions of public funds have come to be spent. They say only half of the area of Chembur is developed after which 62 lakhs of rupees have come to be spent; so perhaps it will absorb 5 millions more for the other half. The Development Department hitherto have not done anything more than construct 5 to 6 miles of roads or more (only 20 feet wide) the land having come into their possession quite free of cost bringing with it some few lakhs more from the pockets of the land owners in the shape of betterment or may I call it "pour boir" as the French say.

Mr. Gilbert-Lodge is positively in error in finding that the windrose or chart was not correctly shewn. On the contrary it exactly and most precisely coincides with the points of the compass as indicated on the Development Department's map of "Greater Bombay."

Browning was a prophet when he wrote these lines and how appropriate they sound when applied to Chembur Garden City.

"Look well to this: here is a plague-spot, here.

Disguise it as you may.

'Tis but a spot yet; but it will break Into a hideous blotch if overlooked."

OBSERVER.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

PROCEEDS OF EXCELSIOR MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re the public meeting held at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday last in honour of Mahatma Gandhi and in aid of South Indian Flood Relief Fund, may I say the following.—

The full proceeds of the sale of tickets came to Rs. 4171/-; and expenses amounting to Rs. 240/- are borne by the Persi Rajkeya Sabha, I am obliged to the public for their hearty response and to Messrs. Sadanand Dadisethna, Javeri and Khambatta for their kind co-operation. Mr. Kamdin's help was valuable. Besides the above, the following donations have been received:—

M. B. Gandhi and Co. Rs. 501, Cutcha Chandi Mahajan Rs. 305/4, A sympathiser Rs. 200 Mistri Hirji Jairam Rs. 200, Kanjibai Jadavji Rs. 150, Meherali Haji Rs. 125, Mrs. Laud Rs. 100, Mr. Maneklal Ujamsi Rs. 100, Sohrab Framji Bharoocha Rs. 100, Sympathiser Rs. 56, A. E. Maskati Rs. 30, Sympathiser Rs. 30, Lalji Doongersey Rs. 25, Narandas Tejpal Rs. 25, Mistri and Mehta Rs. 15, Sympathiser Rs. 15, K. J. Dastur Rs. 10, E. D. Ghandy Rs. 5, N S Aiyar Rs. 5, Sympathisers Rs. 55/1; Total Rs. 2952/5/-.

Two small bundles of clothes are received. Amounts promised are:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar	Rs. 1001.
Mrs. Pirojbai Nanabhai	Rs. 200.
Narandas Nanji	Rs. 125.
Excelsior Theatre Ltd.	Rs. 50.

Besides these Mr. Ruttonsey Morarjee Gokuldas has offered two bales of cloth, and the Bhagini Samaj has offered 2000 copies of the life of Gokhalae by Mahatma Gandhiji in his facsimile.

The total amount so realised collected and promised comes to Rs. 7,600 and the bales of cloth and the 2000 books will mean another Rs. 2,000. Cheques for Rs. 6103/5 have been already handed over to Mahatmaji and the balance will be forwarded to him on recovery.

—Yours, etc.,

Sept. 3. BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF.

The Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acknowledge the following contribution to South Indian Flood Relief Fund:—West Matunga Mahim Taluka Congress Committee through Sjt. I. S. Patel Rs. 97-8-0; Sjt Karsondas Ranchhoddas Rs. 151; "A" Ward, District Congress Committee through Jain Shanakvasi Volunteer Corps Rs. 210; Sjt Vithaldas Mulji Rs. 50; total Rs. 518-8-0; amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,554 12-0; grand total Rs. 2,073-4-0; and also received clothes.

KHADI BHANDAR IN BOMBAY

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The All-India Khadi Board has practically taken over under proper securities the Khadi Bhandar hitherto managed by Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani. The idea is to regulate the distribution of surplus khadi from the different provinces and to supply the needs of cities like Bombay. This could not as yet be done through private agency. It must necessarily be an all-India concern. The prices are to be controlled and regulated by the A. I. K. B. so that khadi may be supplied to the buyers at as cheap a rate as possible. All the accounts of the store are necessarily subject to audit and inspection by the A. I. K. B.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Shri Shivaji Maratha Schools (Poona) on Wednesday.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1924.

NON-CO-OPERATION ANGLICISED.

"Physical liberty may be taken from a man, but spiritual liberty is his birth right, of which all the armies and navies of the world are powerless to deprive him without his co-operation."

—BERTRAND RUSSELL.

During the last European war, those in England who had conscientious scruples to take up arms against their enemies were often derisively asked as to what they would do if England refused to offer armed opposition to Germany and if the Germans taking advantage of the defenceless condition of England invaded it and the reign of Kultur was installed at the Buckingham Palace with the Prussian bureaucracy issuing edicts from Whitehall? Since the pacifist Mr. Leach has approved of air bombing in Iraq and the pacifist Mr Ramsay MacDonald is "strengthening' the British position in the Sudan, it would seem as though we are as far from an application of the Sermon on the Mount to international relationships as ever. Yet when the war was still in its initial stages, an eminent English thinker, Mr. Bertrand Russell, attempted to answer the query put to the advocate of pacifism. In an article on "War and Non-Resistance" contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" in the August of 1915 (now re-printed in "Justice in War Time", By Bertrand Russell), Mr. Russell assumes an imaginary situation in which England having disbanded her army and navy and having declared her intention of neither employing force nor obeying the force of a foreign authority, is invaded by Germany. The analysis is interesting and may be briefly summed up here.

To begin with, the pacific attitude of England would be inconvenient to Germany since she would fail to find a decent excuse—such as that of self-defence or defence of weaker states—for her aggression and would alienate not only all civilised opinion but even the public opinion in Germany itself. Yet even if home opposition is overcome and world-opinion placated, the invading force would have no opportunity of winning military glory since there would be no military opposition and the very simplicity of the task would produce in the soldiery a feeling of disgust, instead of pride. The passivity of the populace, however, would enable the Germans to obtain political control by gradually substituting their own bureaucracy for the indigenous one. But at this point, if the nation showed as much courage as it shows in war, there would be difficulties. All the existing officials would refuse to co-operate with the Germans and the dismissed officials could not all be imprisoned or shot, since no fighting would have occurred and such wholesale brutality would be out of the question. Nor would it be easy to create an administrative machinery without popular co-operation. Whatever edicts might be issued would be quietly ignored by the population. (For example, despite orders, German would not be taught by teachers in schools, and if schoolmasters were dismissed, parents would no longer send their children to schools: or the raising of revenue would be made impossible by strikes. Whatever the Germans touched, would be instantly paralysed, and it would soon be evident, even to them, that nothing was to be made out of England unless the population was conciliated. Such a method would, of course, require fortitude, courage, and discipline—qualities which though required for war could be directed into the channel of non-violent non-co-operation that would make the task of subjecting England to alien domination impossible and preserve the best elements of her civilisation, without the heavy losses, the moral evils and the dependence on doubtful accidents of war For power, in the last analysis, requires a popular basis. "In a civilised, highly organised, highly political state, government is impossible without the consent of the governed," says Mr. Russell. "Any object for which men are prepared to starve and die can be achieved by political means, without the need of any resort to force. And if this is true of objects only desired by the minority, it is a thousand times more true of objects desired unanimously by the whole nation."

What is it, then, that prevents the universal adoption of this plan? Mr Russell says it is cowardice that makes it difficult to meet invasion by the methods of passive resistance. There is, indeed, no doubt, paradoxical though it may sound, that more courage and discipline are needed for the successful suffering as a *Satyagrahi* than for facing death in the heat of a battle. The slow process of reasoning, the cultivated moral faith, the tremendous imaginative effort itself are more difficult to generate and sustain than the combative spirit with its stimulus to the primitive and cruder instincts of men. Apart from a rigid adherence to non-violence the problem raised by a scheme such as Mr. Russell's is psychological, even more than political. There must be, not a mere intellectual recognition of the beneficence of freedom but a will to freedom so intense and so widespread that large groups of men would refuse to attend to any work except the work of liberation. For this the essential conditions are a unity of sentiment, resulting in a common aspiration for a common future, and a capacity for public organisation. And the task is all the harder when what has to be altered is a well-established system basing itself upon and perpetuating the moral weaknesses of a nation while the nation itself needs a training in discipline and public co-operation in which self-governing countries are naturally not deficient. At the end of three years of a moral experiment very similar to what Mr. Russell suggests—though we have never known Mr. Russell appreciating its spirit or principle—Indian nationalists have discovered that the fault lies not in the excellence of the method but in the weaknesses of the human material. The problem, therefore, alters its whole aspect since it is seen that our main and immediate task is the removal of those weaknesses by creating a spirit of resistance on the one hand and on the other by constructive endeavours for strengthening the moral fibre of the nation. For, as Mr. Russell, in a truly Gandhi vein, remarks, "the soul of a nation, if it is a true soul, without slavishness and without tyranny, cannot be killed by any outward enemy."

CUSTODY OF SIKH SHRINES.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in replying to the address presented to him by Sikh Jagirdars and Zemindars the other day tried to make out three points: first, that Mohunts of religious shrines like any other holders of property cannot be deprived of their legal rights by the will even of a majority of the worshippers in the shrines and that Government and Courts were always bound to protect their rights; second, that in all cases of dispute the community interested in shrines can have the law on the subject suitably changed on showing reasonable grounds, and third that the Gurdwara Committee has deliberately refused all Government offers to confer with them about the law regarding the Sikh temples. We venture to join issue with Sir Malcolm on all the three points which are as vicious in principle as they are untrue to facts. We shall take his third point about negotiations with the Gurudwara Committee first. Do we not know that the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee had to break off negotiations with Government about Gurdwara legislation simply because it could not do so consistently with its sense of honour and self-respect? The Committee, following perhaps the precedent of the Congress Punjab Enquiry Committee, naturally made it a condition of further discussions that all Sikhs arrested in connection with the Jaito affair including those being tried in the Lahore fort, should be released after a satisfactory Gurudwara Bill was passed. It is a well-recognised principle that both parties to a settlement should do everything possible to create an atmosphere of peace and harmony before meeting at the conference table and if the Sikhs on their part suspended their religious fight there was no reason why Government also could not have agreed to the release of prisoners. But this was too much for their time-honoured sense of lofty prestige. The negotiations thus broke down, as the Akali version just published by Sirdar Mangal Singh conclusively shows, not on account of any obtuseness on the part of the Sikh Committee but because of the blundering folly of the Government which backed out of an agreed undertaking for reasons which, in the absence of any other explanation, can only mean this that they were not genuinely desirous of an honourable settlement of the Gurdwara legislation

Reverting to Sir Malcolm's first point, we find that he has slurred over a fundamental distinction. Every right-minded individual can easily distinguish between the personal property of the Mohunt which he may have himself acquired or inherited from his predecessors and the actual temple with its adjacent grounds and buildings which are used for the accommodation of pilgrims and the performance of religious ceremonies. Guru-ka-Bagh is an instance in point. Our readers may remember that the Mohunt of that shrine himself admitted this distinction and while retaining his personal property agreed to leave the religious worship to the Gurdwara Committee. The whole trouble, however, arose over the worshippers' ancient right to cut wood from the adjacent temple lands for the benefit of the pilgrims and Government might have spared the breaking of many noble bones if they had appreciated the inevitable connection between the temple worship and the adjoining fallow lands. We therefore maintain that whatever the value of Mohunts' rights over their personal properties, moveable and immoveable, the worshipping community has the inherent right, irrespective of courts and councils, of changing and re-appointing their priests and the bureaucracy only exhibits its egregious love of power by interfering in all such disputes of purely religious character.

The Punjab satrap seriously asked his docile audience to resort to law courts in all causes of dispute between the Mohunts and the community. He has also indulged in this speech in cheap platitudes about his interest in the cause of religious purity and his respect for the traditions of this noble faith. He should be, however, deemed guilty of amazing ignorance of recent Sikh history if he pinned his faith to the law courts for the reform of the Sikh temples. As the copious literature published by the Gurudwara Committee abundantly shows, the Sikh reformers have spent thousands of rupees and wasted many long years in the fond hope of effecting their cherished purposes through the legal machinery. But the whole history of these tangled law cases presents a series of shameful farces and miserable failures. It was only when the Sikhs realised the utter futility of law courts that they were compelled to think of direct action. And it could not be otherwise. Who could dream of endangering his life and limbs if his object could be served only by a little sacrifice of money? But perhaps it was well that courts did not profit the brave Sikhs who were thus inspired to add a glorious page to their immortal annals of courage and martyrdom.

More than any specific point, however, the whole spirit of Sir Malcolm's speech is thoroughly objectionable. Government are trying to constitute themselves as the sole agent of settling all disputes and difficulties throughout the land. The pity of it is that our masses and leaders were imbibing and still unfortunately retain something of this mentality of depending on Government in everything. The Non-Co-operation movement, however, has been specially designed to substitute a spirit of virile self-reliance and of study resistance for that of lame submissiveness and cringing dependence. We, therefore, cannot acknowledge the right of Government to put their finger in every pie. Least of all in matters religious. In spite, therefore, of the long winded lucubrations of the Punjab autocrat, we maintain the inherent right of all communities whether at Gura-ka-Bagh in the Punjab or at Tarakeshwar in Bengal—to settle their religious disputes with their priests by peaceful agreement if possible and, in the last resort by Satyagraha. And perhaps no pages of the history of the present days will appear more glorious in the eyes of future generations than those which will tell of the blood-curdling tale of hideous torture at Guru-ka-Bagh or the opening of fire on inoffensive persons at Tarakesh war on the birthday of Shri Krishna.

Notes of the Day.

The Complacent Sarma.

None can equal Sir Narasimha Sarma in his phlegmatic complacency which he probably mistakes for robust optimism. Even Lord Olivier has made some keener observations on the policy of racialism than a member of the race which is being humiliated. When the Kenya decision failed to move Sir Narasimha Sarma to make a vigorous protest, much less to resign his seat, it is no wonder that the recent pronouncement of Mr. Thomas has been received by him with the usual equanimity. Frankly, we have never approved of the half-hearted and dilatory methods to which the Government of India have resorted in order to have the Kenya decision reversed. To appoint a Committee for considering the details of a decision which the nation with one voice had rejected was not a course of political wisdom. Sir Narasimha Sarma may be enamoured of the result of the Committee, but nine out of ten Indians are not. Its solitary achievement has been the suspension of the Immigration Bill and even this does not mean much for, as Mahatma Gandhi has shown, there was no urgency about it and with the unfavourable decision on other points, immigration will be automatically checked. But the debit account in the shape of reservation of Highlands, the establishment of two ranks of citizenships on the basis of colour and the inequitable representation of Indians in the legislatures remain. What do the Government propose to do about them? Make further representations, says Sir N. Sarma. That healthy outlet for our indignant feelings has, to be fair to our rulers, never been closed for us. And what more can "a subordinate branch" of His Majesty's Government do? It can no more protest against the policy of the White paper than against the McCardie condonation of Dyerism. We should not forget, however, that the Kenya decision was deliberately made after the fullest consideration to the "representations" of the Government of India!

On Watching the Interests of Indians.

But this is not all. Indians in Kenya must cheer up at the news that Sir N. Sarma is keeping a careful watch over their interests. There is a certain kind of platitude known as a Ministerial platitude and "keeping a careful watch" is one of them; it means, in effect, drifting, not steering. When, for example, the question at issue is being decided by a Cabinet, the member "keeping a careful watch" discourages public discussion on the ground that the matter is "under consideration": when it is decided and there are strong protests made the member pleads that it is a *fait accompli* and should be accepted with grace and, of course, with freedom to make further representations. When Mr. Sastri made a modest demand for the publication of the correspondence relating to the Kenya question, Sir N. Sarma suddenly remembered that it is still "a live issue", though so far as the rights of Indians are concerned, it would seem as though it were a settled issue. The correspondence, so far as we can guess, did not consist of love-letters and we fail to see the ground on which Sir N. Sarma refuses their publication. We do not know, however, what watching the interests of Kenya Indians means precisely. The news came yesterday of the arrival at Cape Town of the East African Parliamentary Commission headed by Mr. Ormsby Gore. Sir N. Sarma may watch the proceedings of the Commission with interest and make representations, but has he, we wonder, demanded that an Indian should be appointed on the various Committees and Commissions the effects of whose enquiries he is going to watch so carefully? In not appointing a single Indian to it, the Labour Government has given another proof of its sympathy with India and of its earnestness to evolve a truly beneficent policy for the natives of Kenya. Not merely the interests of Indians, but their moral status as well will be affected by the deliberations of these Committees. In problems like those of land, the issue of exclusion of Indians from certain areas must surely come up; in the question of federalism, the importance of land problem will be apparent; but, above all, it should be the business of one of the Commissions to discover the economic effects on the natives of the immigration of Europeans as well as Indians. Yet not one Indian is appointed to substantiate the charge of White exploitation of the natives or to refute the myth of Indian aggression and domination. What the public would like to know is whether the Government here or Lord Olivier has protested against this and urged the appointment of an Indian. Information on such a point would be more welcome than all the official jargon in which Sir N. Sarma is trying to be an adept.

Vaikom Satyagraha.

We offer our hearty congratulations to the erstwhile prisoners of Vaikom Satyagraha on their release on the occasion of the installation of the Maharaja of Travancore. They have the unique honour of waging the first bloodless fight for the elementary rights of the untouchables. Undaunted by sufferings they have immediately after their release expressed their inflexible determination to carry the fight to a successful issue. Meanwhile the Satyagraha struggle has been temporarily suspended on account of the installation ceremony. This is, as it should be, not of course as an act of thanksgiving for the release of the prisoners; but because true Satyagrahis should be ever ready to give a chance to their opponents to reconsider their attitude and come to a peaceful settlement. While the release is likely to be a merely ceremonial act, it may conceivably be an indication of a change of heart on the part of the new administration. So there will be a lull for a while. Whether it will be the harbinger of a more terrible storm or of peaceful thanksgiving we do not know. But of this we are certain that the Satyagrahis will be ever ready to stake their lives and liberty till the right of public way is full conceded to the untouchables of Vaikom.

Sikhs in Trouble.

After being foiled in their attempts to crush the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee the Punjab officialdom has now apparently taken to the insidious means of sowing internal dissensions. A parallel Committee has been recently inaugurated to divide honours and attention with the older Committee. The new-fangled Sikh Sudhar Mandal is now and again trying to justify its existence by publishing contradictions of the more authoritative S. G. P. C. bulletins. While fresh Shahidi Jathas continue to march to Jaito, trouble is again brewing at Nankana Saheb and Guru-ka-bagh. And Government have vested the income of Guru-ka-bagh lands in the receiver while leaving the expenses of worship amounting nearly to two lakhs and a half to be defrayed from pilgrims' offerings. Finally, five prominent office-bearers of the Committee have been recently arrested on the charges of theft and wrongful confinement on the complaint of one of its treasurers. Men who have staked their life and property in the sacred cause of religious reform, arrested for theft! The Committee may be expected firmly to stand the fresh trials to which the treachery of its friends have subjected it.

Newspaper Controversy.

Mr. Martin, Acting Director of the Development Department, is seriously displeased with us,—but we remain unrepentant. We shall not mention his name even a second time to-day, and so save ourselves a repetition of that displeasure,—at least in part. But he might have been a little more considerate towards us,—even if he does not value the free advertisement we gave him, a member of our strong, silent public service by so often mentioning his name. It is true we asked for some information, and the Development Department furnished it. But we shall leave our readers—we mean the readers of the correspondence in question—whether the very first letter which opened the ball strictly confined itself to giving the necessary figures only! A column and a half of argument and innuendo surely could not have been allowed to pass unnoticed,—if only out of the high respect we have always entertained for the members of this all-knowing service. We made no demur when the first was followed by a second letter, more "argufying" than the previous one. How could we pass it unreplied to, if we did not want our esteemed correspondent to infer that it was below contempt! It is the easiest method to abuse one's adversary when one has no case; and we are thankful, indeed, that the Director of Development contents himself with an implication only!

Corporation and Government Nominations.

We are not surprised at, though we very much deplore, the decision of the Corporation to stick to the present archaic and undemocratic system of Government nominations. The attitude of some of the supporters of the system who owe their position in the Corporation to Government is not difficult to appreciate. The vested interests of the backwoodsmen are still strong in the Corporation, and so demoralising is the system of nomination that even some elected members when they find that their interests will be better served by supporting the official bloc do so unblushingly, and depend for their seat in the new Corporation on the good-will of Government. There are not a few such members in the Corporation, who at the last Municipal elections flirted with the Municipal Nationalist Party and thus found an easy entry into the Corporation by sailing under false colours. These gentlemen make no secret now of their views or intentions. The opposition to the suggestion to do away with Government nominations, came from them as well as from the official bloc which forms a formidable party in itself. For those members who have by their past and present conduct won the confidence and trust of the public, and who owe their seats in the Corporation to no backdoor influences, but to open elections, there is very little to fear. Even communal considerations are not a preponderating factor at Municipal elections, for men like Mr. K F. Nariman who enjoy the confidence of all communities in Bombay, get the support of the majority of the voters. Even the backward communities will find that to be the case, if only more men of the right type come forward as candidates. Fortunately there are already in the Corporation representatives of the backward classes who can be trusted to vote fearlessly. The official bloc, with honourable exceptions, has been consistently opposed to all progressive measures and that is why it is time it were done away with. The Corporation Committee's report suggested the extension of the franchise to those paying a rent of Rs. 5. It is a measure of the strength of the reactionary element in the Corporation that this vital step towards making the Corporation a truly democratic one was rejected.

"LAYING FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE."

MR. MACDONALD ON ARMAMENTS.

SPEECH AT LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—The hall was packed long before the Assembly met. Delegations slowly dribbled in. Lord Parmoor, Mr. Henderson Mrs. Swanwick, all took their places. Mr. MacDonald, wearing a lounge suit, appeared in the hall after having already had a great reception outside. He was unostentatious and his presence was not noticed. He sat in an empty seat

Although he was working late hour in the night Mr. MacDonald was early to rise and gave final touches to what was expected to be a historic speech. He had previously privately conferred with all Dominion representatives and explained to them fully the main lines to be followed.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

Mr. MacDoanld opened to-day debate on the reduction of armaments with a speech which lasted for an hour.

Mr. MacDoanld was given ovation for five minutes. Then there was complete silence when he rose to speak. His speech was frequently punctuated by applause, especially when he said:—"We are here to lay the foundation of peace." Mr. MacDoanld declared that his presence was a pledge that Britain intended to use every means in its power to widen and increase the influence of the League. He said that he would do his utmost to lay the foundations of peace. (Loud applause). He emphasised that the delegations, of which he was the chief, were determined to see all their ideas in a common pool. Britain did not subscribe to the Pact of Mutual Assistance not because she was indifferent to public security but because they felt that they had not yet proper soil in Britain. She wished to carry out every letter of her obligation, but she would not sign an indefinite proposal, which, if she tried to carry out, public opinion would probably make it impossible. But the last word had not been said in the pact. We must have the whole world with us. Mr. MacDonald declared that they could not afford to allow Germany remain outside the League. The London Conference had created a new relation and they should bring Germany into the Assembly. (Cheers). The matter should be taken up by this Assembly. Mr. MacDonald said that Russia believed in revolution, and therefore did not favour the League. But Russia had changed and the Anglo-Russian Agreement was paving the way for Russia entering the League.

Dealing with the question of security, Mr. MacDonald pointed out the difficulty of establishing who was the aggressor, and dwelt on the system of arbitration. He said, if we were unable to elaborate a proper system of arbitration then we should return to military pacts.

CONFERENCE OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. MacDonald, continuing, said that the Pact should clearly define the nature of obligation of each State and also when arbitration clause should thoroughly be examined before Britain and the Dominions could adhere. (Cheers). Arbitration was directed at the problem of armaments. He pointed out with regard to naval armaments that Britain had fulfilled the Washington Agreement as she had fulfilled all other Agreements. Mr. MacDonald said that the way must be prepared to the Conference of Armaments as without preparations for the Conference it would be a failure. All nations must participate in that Conference. The London Conference had extended its help to such a Conference. Britain adhered to the Covenant of League, and did not desire to weaken it. Certain articles in the Covenant could be embodied in the chapter of peace. (Cheers). The matter should be referred to a Committee before the Assembly separated, while members should work to englighten public opinion in their own countries.

M. Camerlynck translated the whole speech into French. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot warmly shook hands before leaving the Assembly, which adjourned till this afternoon.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

M. HERRIOT TO HELP THE MISSION OF PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—The army of 200 pressmen attending the Assembly of the League received M. Herriot who, while he did not indicate the specific line he would take in to-morrow's disarmament debate, declared that France would do everything in favour of peace to continue the good work begun at London in a spirit of good will and loyalty.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S DISARMAMENT PLANS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Mr. MacDonald raised the veil over his disarmaments plans while addressing journalists and suggested a Court of Arbitration the constitution of which should be decided between various governments. He was convinced America would participate in an *ad hoc* conference on disarmaments which should be held in Europe, possibly at Geneva. In the meantime the American plan of disarmament would be referred to a League committee for examination.—Reuter.

DUTIES IN OCCUPIED AREA

TO CEASE FROM SEPT. 10.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Dusseldorf.—According to the London Agreement General de Goutte has issued an order restoring on the midnight of September 10th the freedom of the circulation to the wheeled traffic and abolishing the pass system for persons entering the occupied territory as also duties levied on goods passing between the occupied and the unoccupied territory.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

WARSHIPS IN READINESS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Shanghai.—Fighting is hitherto not heavy. Every precaution is being taken to proect foreign settlements. Eighty French marines have landed. Already there are 5 British, 6 American, 2 French, 4 Japanese and one Italian warships in Shanghai and also a large portion of Japanese fleet at Sasebo within twenty hours steam from Shanghai. Fifteen hundred local volunteers have been ordered to stand by.—Reuter.

SPAIN TO EVACUATE MOROCCAN TERRITORY?

GENERAL GRUND RECALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Madrid.—No hint of the likelihood of the Spanish evacuation of Moroccan territory is given in official quarters. On the other hand the latest communique, referring to the general insurrection of natives which is imperilling the Spanish positions, warns the country to prepare for operations on a larger scale than ever.

It is announced that General Grund, commanding the Spanish artillery at Centa has been recalled.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

RESOLUTION BEFORE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Trade Union Congress rejected the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee for favour of allowing an emergency resolution to be submitted instructing the General Council to work for convening an International Conference of all trade union organisations and take steps to bring about the unity of the international movement and bring the organised workers of the world under an international fighting leadership. The President said that the resolution, if accepted, would probably do less than was already done in certain respect. The General Council had already agreed at Amsterdam that the International should invite the Russian Trade Union representatives to a conference for the purpose of endeavouring to remove the existing difficulties.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Melbourne.—A District Court granted an application placing an Indian, Mitta Bulloch on the Commonwealth electoral roll. An appeal to High Court against that is probable.—Reuter.

WIRELESS AGREEMENT BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Melbourne.—The Wireless Agreement Bill was read the third time in the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

SATYAGRAHI BODILY REMOVED FROM TEMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

A Cochin message says Shrimati Baswari Ammal, the wife of the Secretary of the Satyagrahashram accompanied by Kumara Pillay, another caste Hindu Satyagrahi, went to Vaikom temple for the purpose of worship. They entered the temple premises and proceeded as far as the golden flagstaff where the Temple servants requested them not to advance further. The lady returned disappointed but the other Satyagrahi insisted on his right to enter and worship. When an attempt was made to push the Satyagrahi he sat down saying that he would not return unless he had entered and worshipped in the temple. The man had to be bodily raised from the place and removed out of the temple premises. He sustained slight injuries but returned to the Ashram under instructions from his Captain.

DR. ZEAUDDIN AHMAD'S DISCLAIMER.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 4.

The Associated Press has been authorised to contradict the news that Dr. Zeauddin Ahmad is going to England as one of the members of the political deputation proceeding thereto and will represent the U.P. Musalmans.

The doctor is going out simply as a private gentleman.

FAITH OF SHRADDHA.

WHAT MAHARASHTRA LACKS.

FOLLOW MY PROGRAMME,

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, CITY, Sept. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Mahadevbhai Desai, and his son Mr. Ramdas, arrived here this morning. He alighted at Chinchwad on his way to Poona and inspected the Institution for the training of village workers. He unveiled the marble bust of Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, the founder of Maharashtra Nationalism, the new English School, the "Kesari" and the "Maratha" the Chitrashala and several other institutions. In the Municipal Reay Market, which was crowded, Mr. Lawate, Vice-President of the Poona City Municipality, requested him to unveil the bust and dwell upon the greatness of Vishnushashtri. He further observed that Maharashtra had in a sense known Non-Co-operation and Swadeshi in the past.

HERITAGE OF GREAT MEN.

Mahatma Gandhi after unveiling the bust made a short speech. After thanking all, he observed that great men never died but lived in the form of their work and institutions. He was glad to hear that there were Non-Co-operators and Swadeshists in Maharashtra before him. He had great regard for the high intellectual and political virtues of Maharashtra, but what he said in '915 and 1920 held true that Maharashtra lacked the faith of *sheraddha*. He hoped the Maharashtrians would take up his programme forthwith.

Mr. Gandhi paid visits to the Servants of India Society and held a consultation privately for one hour with the local Swarajists in the "Kesari" and "Maratha" offices. In the afternoon he spent an hour with the orthodox Non-Co-operators, and addressed a ladies meeting in the Kirloskar Theatre. He also visited the Seva Sadan.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Mayavaram 3rd.—H. E the Governor and party who left Trichinopoly last night arrived at Tanjore this morning and motored immediately to Marur where he inspected the flood affected areas and heard the Ryots representations. The Governor afterwards motored back to Tanjore and granted interviews to the President of the District Board and a few others. Leaving Tanjore at 2-30 p.m. the party reached Aduthurai where His Excellency visited the lower anicut and granted brief interviews to prominent people. After a brief halt at Tirupananthal Mutt the party returned to Mayavaram. The Governor proceeds to Shiyali from this place

VISITS TO FLOODED AREAS.

(Associated Press.)

TANJORE, Sept. 4.

H. E. Lord Goschen and party, on arrival at Shiyali, proceeded to Vadarangam, the disastrous scene of the Coleroon breaches. His Excellency discussed matters with the Collector, and allowed the ryots freely to represent to him their grievances. The Governor then returned back to Shiyalli, and there he granted interviews to several non-officials, at which it was generally urged to grant loans to remove the silt. His Excellency left Shiyalli by a special train for Trichinopoly and then to Erode. From Erode the party proceeds direct to Ootacamund.

TRAVANCORE FLOOD RELIEF.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Travancore District Congress Committee appeals to all friends and sympathisers through out India to extend the province of their humanity towards the starving and the homeless in the flooded parts of Travancore by providing them means for one meal a day at least as to keep body and soul together till normal conditions are restored. It is arranged that the Relief Committee members should visit each distressed family in selected areas where the suffering is most acute before undertaking any relief work so that any help that is done goes to the deserving and the needy only. Any amount contributed in this behalf would go direct to the poor and save hundreds of lives from dying a cold, slow death.

All the remittances are to be made to Mrs. George Joseph, the treasurer, Travancore District Congress Flood Relief Committee, Kozhuvapuram, Thiruvallah, who will acknowledge receipt of the same.

PATNA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

RANCHI, Sept. 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Non-Cooperation Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Patna City Municipality, have resigned their offices and notices have been issued for fresh elections of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman at a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to be convened on Friday the 19th instant.

AGENT GENERAL OF REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—Mr. Seymour Parker Gilber, Exunder Secretary of the United States Treasury has accepted the post of Agent-General of Reparations. He arrives in Paris in mid-September.—Reuter.

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

WHAT INDIAN MEMBERS DID IN ENGLAND.

MR. RANGACHARIAR INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Quite interesting and informing conversation took place between Mr. Rangachariar and me when I attempted to understand the position as Mr. Rangachariar visualised when he was in England on the Colonies Committee, and the effort which he along with H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Krishna Gupta and Mr. K. C. Roy made in representing the Indian political case in London. Ali these days Mr. Rangachariar had been reticent and after relinquishing his connection with the Colonies Committee, on 27th August, he fixed to-day for discussing the situation His attention was drawn to the fact that several times Reuter cabled to India the fact of his addressing a meeting of the Parliamentary Association and other bodies, but that no details were given. Mr. Rangachariar showed his diary where in he had recorded the activities of all associated with him it showed that before Dr. Besant and her deputation reached London, Mr. Rangachariar and his colleagues had done great deal of useful work in informing British opinion. Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Ali Imam and Lala Harkishanlal reached England in the third week of March while Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Roy reached there on 29th March. Mr. Rangachariar observed that while very busy in fighting delicate issues raised by the Colonies Committee they utilized the spare interval through their political programme. Towards the end of March, said Mr. Rangachariar, a meeting of the Parliamentary Association was addressed ably by Sir Ali Imam and Lala Harkishanlal. On 8th April, Mr. Roy had an interview with Lord Olivier and on 9th and 10th, Mr. Rangachariar interviewed Lord Olivier and the Prime Minister, respectively. This was in order to prepare the ground for a favourable view being taken by Government in the forthcoming debate on 15th April. With the same object, the foreign editor of the London "Times" was interviewed on 11th. In view of this debate, the Empire Parliamentary Association invited him to address its members, which he did on 14th with Lord Peel in the Chair. The meeting was representative of all Parties in both Houses of Parliament, and he spoke at length on the political situation in India and the work of the Central Legislature. Mr. Richard's reply during the debate caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among Indians, and he and Mr. Roy thereupon prepared a memorandum in reply to Mr. Richard's speech, and stressing the fact that the paramount need was for an exhaustive and thorough enquiry, and that the Muddiman Committee having been appointed should only do spadework for a bigger Commission. It was pleaded that the enquiry should cover the widest possible field in collecting data for a larger enquiry. In order to take united action, he organised a meeting of Indians at which H. H. the Aga Khan presided, and the Under Secretary of State's speech was considered and memorandum adopted. This memorandum was submitted to the Secretary of State for his information and that of the Premier to form the basis of discussion of the Deputation which Lord Olivier agreed to receive on 8th May.

In the meantime, Lala Lajpatrai arrived in London on 20th April and interviewed the Premier and freely discussed the position with other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Rangachariar and his associates did not confine themselves to impressing labour opinion only. They realised the living and dominating strength of the Opposition, and on 30th April he and Mr. Roy discussed the position with a group of Conservatives, including Earl Winterton.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD OLIVIER

On 8th May, the Aga Khan led their Deputation to the Secretary of State, where those present were: late Sir William Duke, Mr. R. Richards, H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettyar, Mr. V. Dawson and Mr. S. K. Brown (Private Secretary). What transpired there is confidential, but Mr. Rangachariar assured that it led to a most free and frank talk on the political situation. Lord Olivier was very sympathetic. The aim of Indians throughout had been to see that Whitehall realised the necessity of appointing a second Committee containing a majority of non-officials and authorised to conduct the fullest enquiry. Mr. Rangachariar felt that considering the manner and date, the Second Muddiman Committee was constituted, he had no doubt that, as a result of their representations in London and the pressure of Indian public opinion in India, The scope of enquiry was widened and its personnel selected to meet popular opinion.

Asked to state what he conceived to be the real business of the Reforms Enquiry Committee Mr. Rangachariar observed that by itself the Committee could recommend no material remedies but there should be no limit imposed on its enquiry. If the Committee found, that in order to remove the defects of the existing system a remedy must be found by material alteration of the Act it must say so and that would be the authoritative view after the expression of which no Government could delay the appointment of a big Commission. His view was that there is no halfway house between Dyarchy and full responsibility in provinces, and that minor amendments of the Act or the use of rule-making power could never remove the in-

(Continued on page 8.)

LEE REPORT

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE UNDECIDED YET.

PT. MOTILAL'S AMENDMENT.

PROBABLE TEXT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

It is understood that no decision has yet been arrived at among the members of the non-official committee of seven who are considering the Lee Report.

Pandit Motilal's amendment is stated to be on the following lines:—"That having regard to the following facts, viz, (a) that the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services was appointed and entered upon its functions in utter disregard of the resolution passed by the late Assembly, (b) That no satisfactory response has so far been made to the resolution on Responsible Government adopted by this House on the 18th of February 1924, (c) that the question of appointment, control, Indianisation, pay, allowances, and pension of the Civil Services are inseparably connected with, and entirely dependent upon, the larger question of the grant of Responsible Government to India and cannot be entertained and satisfactorily dealt with unless and until the said resolution of this House referred to in clause (b) is substantially accepted and complied with, (d) that enquiry held by the said Royal Commission has been wholly unsatisfactory and the recommendations made by it are based on incorrect data and completely ignore the most important factor in the case now existing or shortly to come into existence, owing to the inevitable changes in the constitution. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that none of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services of India be adopted or given effect to, and that in lieu thereof the following steps be forthwith taken:—

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) That all further recruitment in England for the Civil Services in India under the existing rules be completely stopped. (b) That a Committee of this House, consisting of a majority of elected members, be appointed to recommend the constitution of a Civil Services Commission in India to hold office until the question of Responsible Government in India is finally settled and with powers (I) to deal with the existing grievances of the Civil Services if any, and recommend such measures of relief to the present incumbents as may be called for under the circumstances, (II) to frame rules for the recruitment in India to all posts in the Civil Services except those for which Indians of necessary qualification or requisite expert knowledge are not available and for those latter posts to provide for the recruitment in England on a short-term contract service, (III) to frame rules for the appointment, control, pay, allowances and pensions of persons recruited under clause (II)."

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND LEE REPORT.

A PLEA FOR PUTTING INTO EFFECT ENTIRELY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Mr. W. C. Currie, Sir W. L. Carey, Sir G. Godfrey, Mr. E. Villiers and other representatives of the European community have made a representation to His Excellency the Viceroy suggesting that the Lee Commission Report might be put into effect in its entirety. In their representation they say: "The European community has watched with growing concern the continuous efforts made by leaders of the people to bring Government into contempt, racial animosity has been fostered by individuals and newspapers and love for religion and national pride prostituted for political purposes by unscrupulous persons. It is in recognition of these conditions that the community feels strongly that only safeguard for minorities and in fact for various peoples of India lies in the hand of Your Excellency's administration. It is not therefore without considerable misgivings that we view the recommendations by the Lee Report for the extension of the process of indianisation in the services. Recognising however that certain steps are proposed to preserve the efficiency of the services it is felt that the recommendations of the Lee Commission must receive that respect due to the unanimous report of Commissioners and consequently, although viewing with some trepidation the weakening of that element which sets the standard of efficiency, commands the confidence of the huge majority and is of supreme value in communal disturbances, we urge that the report shall be accepted as a whole and carried into effect. We have little hope, in view of the frequency with which legislators adopt non-cooperation with Government rather than reason as a motive for their actions, that the report will prove welcome to the Legislative Assembly. It is on that account that we approach Your Excellency direct with the earnest request that the Lee Report should be given effect in its entirety.

"INDEPENDENT PARTY" FORMED.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Independent members of the Assembly who have been discussing for some days the question of formation of their party decided this evening to form a party and call it the "Independent Party". Office-bearers were elected, Mr. Jinnah is to be its President and Dewan Bahadur M. Rama Chandra Rao, its Vice-President. Foundation membership of the Party is twenty-eight but it hopes to expand as absentees come up to Simla.

ACQUISITION OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES

BARGAIN WITH B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL APPROVED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Corporation approved of a letter from the Commissioner about the acquisition of Municipal properties by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in connection with the Terminal station between Grant Road and Mahalaxmi. This transaction would bring into the coffers of the Corporation a sum of about Rs. 50 lakhs, and the Commissioner thought it was a good bargain. The Corporation asked the Commissioner to submit proposals for a crematorium in the city, and also a wheeled vehicle for carrying the dead bodies of Hindus. The Roads Committee were asked to consider the advisability of acquiring a large plot abutting on Thakoredwar Road owned by Mr. Haji Yusuf H. E. Sohani for creating a recreation ground or a public park.

BARGAIN WITH B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner about the acquisition of Municipal properties and the relinquishment of Railway properties between Grant Road and Mahalaxmi in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway scheme for a Terminal station. The letter stated:—

"The total area of Municipal land notified for acquistion extends to 1,47,553 square yards, but of this 18,093 square yards form portions of public streets such as Arthur Road, Clerk Road and Haines Road, which are absorbed in the scheme and which being unproductive lands the Agent suggests should be handed over to the Railway Company at a nominal compensation of Re. 1 each. In view of the absorption in the Railway scheme of part of Arthur Road, the permanent closing of Arthur Road level-crossing and the severance thereby created, the Railway Company agree to pay the Municipal claim therefor amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs. The value of the remaining land acquired inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition is placed at Rs. 45,39,530. The Railway Company will also pay the sum of Rs. 2,45,028 for diversion of water mains, etc., Rs. 2,13,749 for the Health Department Bigaries' chawls, Rs. 48,597 for the Lethal Chamber, Inspector's office and relative buildings, and Rs. 46,410 for bullocks' stables and menials' chawls situated on the land to be surrendered, the materials of buildings to belong to the Municipality. In addition to the above, it may be noted that the existing Municipal Kutchra sidings at Tardeo will also be absorbed in the Railway scheme. The only site available and considered suitable for the re-establishment of these sidings is part of the Municipal Dhobikhana drying ground together with the Municipal land adjoining it on the east side of the Railway line. The Railway Company have undertaken to reinstate the Municipal Kutchra sidings with raised platforms after adequately filling in the low-lying ground and to form the necessary connecting sidings to their main lines at their own expenses. In the year 1918, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company framed a scheme for the establishment of a Goods Yard at Arthur Road, which scheme absorbed part of the Old Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot. In connection with that scheme the Company then acquired from the Municipality part of the open portion of the storm water drain thereat, together with the adjoining land and structures thereon for a sum of Rs. 1,02,518. In the scheme now projected the Railway Company do not require the said lands and structures and desire to relinquish the same to the Municipality at the same price as was awarded to the Municipality when the lands were acquired by the Railway Company. The total Municipal monetary claim inclusive of all interests and 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition as above outlined amounts to Rs. 59,93,314; the total Railway claim for relinquishment of lands and structures amounts to Rs. 1,02,459; leaving a net balance in favour of the Municipality of Rs. 58,90,855."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the terms described in the letter be approved. He asked them not to let this opportunity slip out of their hands, as it was to their benefit to accept it.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

Dr. A. G. Viegas wanted the matter to be referred to the Roads Committee.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded. He said it was a costly plot and they should not hand it over to the Railway Company at a nominal price of Re. 1.

The Commissioner said even if they spent a year at it in the Roads Committee they would go no further in the matter. The Agent of the Railway Company and he with their engineers had laid down certain principles, and they had prepared rival estimates, and the difference, finally, between the two was so small that it only came to about Rs. 7 or 8 thousand. The matter was then amicably settled by the Company and was now put up before the Corporation in order that they might authorise an amicable settlement before the Land Acquisition Officer; if they were not going to do so the Company would proceed further with the matter. A year ago, they were offered Rs. 45 lakhs for this land, but now by agreement they were getting 59 lakhs. The Executive had done their best in the matter and it was entirely a matter for the experts to decide.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot supporting the proposition asked the Corporation not to send the matter to the Committee and thus lose money by way of interest. He congratulated the Corporation on the bargain they had made.

Mr. S. C. Barodawalla also supported the proposition, and at was agreed to, the amendment being negatived.

The Corporation considered a letter from

(Continued on next page.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

Whilst I was listening to praises of me at the Excelsior Theatre in Bombay on Sunday last, I felt that Mr. Bharucha had staged a play for the benefit of the distressed people in the south. But an incident changed it into a serious business for me. Mr. Bharucha had endeavoured to bring on the platform people belonging to different political parties. He had therefore put up Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas as one of the speakers. Mr. Jamnadas spoke of me as Gandhiji instead of 'Mahatma.' Two or three in the audience who could no brook the insult of my being called 'Gandhiji' required the speaker to call me 'Mahatma.' Mr. Jamnadas bravely but courteously persisted in calling me Gandhiji though, he said, he loved me no less than any in the audience. He protested that his manner of addressing me was more pleasing to me. The interruptions however continued almost to the end. It was nevertheless most creditable to the meeting that the cry against Mr. Jamnadas was not taken up by the audience. Mr. Jamnadas was able to finish his speech without difficulty. All the same the interruptions jarred on me. I saw that those admirers of me dishonoured and misinterpreted their idol whereas Mr. Jamnadas honoured and interpreted me properly by courteously but firmly reiterating his dissent from some of my political views and by refusing to call me 'Mahatma' at the dictation of any person. I therefore asked the friends who had been so discourteous to publicly apologise. I drew their attention to the fact that the rules of public meetings demanded a respectful behaviour even towards opponents. The code of courtesy was still more exacting for non-violent non-cooperators. The non-violence of non-cooperators obliged them to respect their opponents even as they respected their friends. Moreover the audience must respect the sentiments of those in whose honour they might meet. The interrupters should have known that I had often said that the name 'Mahatma' stank in my nostrils. It did for instance at the time of the Bombay riots of 1921. The use of the adjective was prohibited at the Ashram. Mr. Jamnadas had therefore done what was after my heart. After saying this I paused for the apology. The audience helped me by murmuring approval and advice to the interrupters to apologise. And the latter bravely stood up and apologised with folded hands. It was a sight that I cannot easily forget. In resuming my speech and in thanking the interrupters for their apology, I could not help remarking that the seed of Swaraj lay more in such true and gentlemanly conduct than in any number of eloquent speeches or debates and votes in the councils. The penitent members of the audience had brought Swaraj nearer by their frank and fearless repentance.

This prelude which was both unhappy and happy at the same time emphasised the note underlying my speech and gave it an unexpectedly dignified turn.

It enabled me in dealing with Malabar to pay a tardy tribute to the inexhaustible capacity for social service of Mr. Devdhar and to show that though in politics we seemed to differ as poles asunder my regard for his personal character, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice remained undiminished. I then presented the spinning wheel as a symbol of their identification with the poorest of the soil. Mere lip profession was not enough. Even a genuine sensation of pity was not enough. We wanted the poor to feel that, if they toiled for us, we spin for their sakes. The half fed millions were in a state of blank despair. They had lost faith in themselves and in us. They had resigned themselves to death by slow and painful starvation. They had become so accustomed to living on charity doles that they almost refused to work. They had become less than animals, they were living sepulchres. If we wanted these millions to earn a few pice by doing honest and honourable toil, the only possible instrument to present them with was the gentle and graceful spinning wheel which could be turned even by the most delicate. The only effective way of inducing the millions to exchange a listless, inane life of beggary for that of dignified and easy labour was for us to invite them to take up the spinning wheel by turning it ourselves. In the words of the Gita what the great ones did the simple folk copied.

From the spinning wheel I came to the hope that was expressed by so many friends that I would show a way out of the present awful impasse in national life. I told the audience that I was aware of my responsibility and was trying to devise a way out. I was in correspondence with Pandit Motilalji. But I had nothing else to suggest but satyagraha. The people had hitherto known it in its terrible aspect of civil disobedience and non-cooperation. But it had a benign aspect which was its permanent part. Whatever shape it took, it must now be the benign aspect of satyagraha which must be presented to the public. We had quarrelled too long and often on trivials. We were heedlessly divided. There was no reason why we could not find a common denominator of action. There must be some things on which we could all unite and for the prosecution of which we could all meet under the same roof. The spinning wheel, unity between the different communities and removal by Hindus of untouchability were the items of which perhaps all could unite. I had already seen Mrs. Besant and ventured in a humble spirit to place my view before her. I would likewise canvass the other leaders. I would on no account divide the Congress and if I found a desire to quarrel I would certainly not only take no part in any division but would take a back seat and retire from any such unseemly contest. Any programme must therefore be a programme arrived at not by the majority of votes but by mutual informal discussion and agreement. The vote may come in, if necessary, after agreement on all sides. If I found that there was no programme that I could work, I should gladly retire altogether but not lead obstruction. The most benign spirit of satyagraha was a spirit of perfect self-surrender in which resistance if any was on matters of obvious principle which one might have practised and woven into one's life. I told the audience that the whole science of satyagraha if it might be so called was evolved out of prolonged experience in the domestic field. In its terrible aspect I had to practise it in connection with my own wife, son and brother long deceased. It had cost me their estrangement. But it was all out of deepest love. I believe myself to be capable of boundless love as well towards other creatures of God as towards my own dearest relatives. Sometimes love's anguish left deep scars on the loved ones but it left much deeper ones on the lover's bosom. I owed no ill will to Englishmen. I had in them some of my best friends but there came a time when I had to say 'You shall not exploit my country. The exploitation has done incalculable harm. Some of you are indifferent to its welfare and would squeeze it as much as you can. Some others among you believe in your ignorance that the English rule in India is for her own good and that you are her trustees. This thing must end and that soon.' For me to say this was to put my whole soul into doing it. The attempt had resulted in bringing into prominence the terrible aspect of satyagraha It had not ended the system of exploitation, but it had resulted in dividing us. I must therefore put forth my whole energy in exposing to view the benignant aspect of satyagraha. That could only be exhibited not by insistence but surrender. If I did not succeed I knew that it would not be due to the weakness in the science but the weakness of the scientist who did not enforce in his own person the doctrines he knew to be true. I knew that I was not a Mahatma, I did know that I was an Alpatma. Love knew no bounds and conquered all without exception. It melted the stoniest heart. It knew no self. Who knows that unconsciously even to myself, there was no anger or ill-will lurking in me. But I must not flinch. I must try to conquer self and in the process heal the breaches I saw in our midst. 'Pray,' I concluded, 'that I may have the strength to do so.'—"Young India."

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7.)

herent defects which have made the constitutional machinery unworkable. Leaving this aside, he fully realised that even if constitutional defects did not come to much the very fact that the Reforms split on the financial rock would necessitate a fresh examination. For instance, they had been involved in a vicious circle. The Army Budget was very high and combined with crores sunk in the Frontier had strained the Central finances with the result that provincial contributions could not be given up, thereby, strangulating all chances of improvement in nation-building activities. It might, therefore, be that for the evil wrought in their turn by the Meston Award and the Army and Frontier Policy, the whole question might have to be reviewed and measures discovered to remove these obstacles in the way of progress and advancement. Mr. Rangachariar personally held that army and frontier were the crux of question. Unless Indian liabilities here were limited he saw little prospect of real and stable solvency. Mr. Rangachariar was somewhat sanguine about British Labour opinion and a substantial part of Liberal opinion, supporting the Indian case with effect.

JOINT REPRESENTATION TO PREMIER

After the Deputation had waited on the Secretary of State on 8th May, Dr. Besant and her associates arrived and reinforced activities of those already in the field. Mr. Rangachariar, later, fixed an interview with the Premier for 18th July in pursuance of an undertaking given by Lord Olivier on 8th May, but before that date Lord Olivier informed him that the Premier was also asking Dr. Besant and her colleagues to join Mr. Rangachariar's party as the Premier had little time to spare in hearing two sides separately. Moreover, both the parties had the same objective. Thus on 18th July, the Premier gave patient and sympathetic hearing to their joint representation. Mr. Rangachariar paid a tribute to the manner Mrs. Besant and her colleagues had worked in the promotion of the Indian cause. He was gratified to find that Mrs. Besant roused great enthusiasm among the British people, and that on numerous platforms she was well received and heard. Throughout their discussions, both with officials and non-officials, Mr. Rangachariar and his colleagues kept in the forefront the question of Dominion Status for India and the demands put forward in the resolution of the Assembly passed as a result of the debate initiated by him. Whatever he assured might be minor differences they never for a moment departed from the policy initiated in the resolution of the Assembly. He was glad to find his interpretation of the goal of British policy as being the grant of Dominion Status and not merely Responsible Government found full support in every responsible quarter in London.

ARREST OF DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Chandpur police have arrested seven dacoits belonging to a notorious gang which is alleged to have been responsible for a large number of dacoities recently committed in the Commilla district. One of the arrested persons was arrested while in the act of manufacturing bombs.

GULBARGA RIOTING CASE.

COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 3.

The Commission resumed its sitting to-day and since the two witnesses called for re-examination in the Mangama Buswana case were not present, another case was presented before the Commission. Twenty-two Mahomedans were accused of dacoity and desecration of the Canchan Bassappa temple and carrying away one stone idol, two carpets, a shawl and two bells from inside the temple.

The two bells which have been found were produced in Court. Examined by the Prosecuting Pleader, Mr. Saddahasiram Iyer, Inspector in the Nizam's District police, deposed that his investigations showed that on the 12th day of the Moharrrum, drums were beaten in front of the verandah of a butcher's house opposite to police station. The Mahomedans thereupon began assembling and two mobs from difference directions joined forces and attacked the house of Partappa and then the Canchan Bassapa temple where the mob pulled down the verandah and smashed the idol. One of the recovered bells was found in front of a goldsmith's house, and the shawl behind the 'Muth.' The witness said he arrested fifteen of the accused on August 21st, and the remainder on August 23rd. All of them were residents of Roze Buzurg Moholla. The witness was then cross-examined by Moulvi Raza Hussain and Mr. Quiaymul Haque and the next witness was called.

Nugma was the second witness for the prosecution. He deposed that he was the owner of the temple and that on the full moon night (14th August) he was in the temple. When Baswana a worshipper, having performed 'Pooja' had finished his prayers and left the temple, the witness heard the sound of drums which was followed by a Mussalman mob who attempted to get into the temple by the front gate of the compound but finding that locked, went round to the rear and a few jumping over the wall released the rear gate from inside and let the rest of the mob into the temple-yard. Witness locked himself inside the temple but the mob forced the door and gained admission and seizing the witness dragged him out into the yard and there beat him. Witness at this stage showed the nature of his wounds to the court. He had a plaster about two inches square on his head and also deposed that his hand had been damaged. Witness further deposed that while being beaten he fainted and was not conscious of anything till about four hours after when he regained consciousness and found the place empty, the verandah of the temple pulled down, the idol broken and two carpets a shawl a white blanket and two temple bells taken away. In cross-examination by Mr. Quiamul Haque the witness stated that he did not remember anything after he was hurt but would point out some of aggressors among whom was Abdul Sattar Phelwan. With the completion of this evidence the Court rose.

QUESTION OF TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF TEMPLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 4.

When the Enquiry Commission resumed sitting to-day to investigate the cases in connection with the recent riots, Mr. Ramchandra Naik, Barrister-at-Law, petitioned the Commission saying:—"I crave leave to bring your lordship's notice that in spite of the fact that my petition regarding the taking of photographs was admitted to be important, yet no orders have been passed up to now."

Nawab Zulquadar Jung, President of the Commission said:—"We want to know why the police have refused."

Mr. Naik said:—"No reasons were given. As stated in our petition, the police stopped us and when we approached the Director-General of Police, he asked us to send for the photographer again and he would permit us. We did send for the photographer from Sholapur and the D.G.P. ordered in writing that we could take photographs but his assistants who were investigating the cases having opposed, the permission was refused.

President:—"We would find out from the police why they refused."

Mr. Naik said:—"I submit that the petition is pending for such a long time and if the police had any objection they would have come before this. Besides I submit that there is the firman of H.E.H. the Nizam to find out the truth and go into the whole case in detail."

The President said that the Commission was now changed and it may change again and things are not the same any day and continued to say that any accused might need photographs to prove his innocence.

Mr. Naik:—"I submit with respect that no one can stop us from taking the photographs of our own property. Is it not strange that the police neither take photographs themselves nor permit anyone else to take them."

The President of the Commission said on its behalf that they admitted the force of Mr. Naik's argument and apparently there can be no objection to his request but he would find for himself from the police why they objected. The matter will be taken up to-morrow.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS TO COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 4.

After dealing with Mr. Naik's petition regarding photographs, the Court next resumed hearing of the Murgama Buswana case. Mr. Zaidi, prosecuting pleader, in his opening speech addressed the Court and giving a summary of the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, said the accused, according to the law, were guilty of dacoity, riot and hurting religious feelings by damaging the property and committing sacrilege. He emphasised the fact that the witnesses corroborated one another in indentifying most of the accused by name as well as by sight.

For the defence, Moulvi Raza Hussain said that he admitted the charge of hurting religious feelings if sufficient proof was forthcoming but denied the charges of dacoity and riot. Riot could not be admitted as there was no common purpose. Further he quoted sections 124 and 125 and 199 I. P. C. which also required the existence of common intention and purpose. Dacoity he said could not be admitted as no theft was committed and nothing was carried away with a dishonest intention. Neither was robbery committed as no physical force was used against anybody.

Next Mr. Qiaymul Haque in an eloquent speech pointed out the discrepancies in the witnesses' evidence and stated that the statements of the witnesses should corroborate the statement made by the investigating officer whereas they all differed.

LATER.

Hearing of the Canchan Basappa case was continued this afternoon before the Commission. Basappa, a Lingayat, was called in as witness. He deposed that, fearing that he would be beaten by the mob, he ran down a gulley and went into Munippa's house. Meanwhile the crowd tried to break into the temple and 15 to 30 men jumped over the wall and unhinged the door from inside. Five or six men caught hold of Nagum Basappa Swami and beat him. After some time he found the Swami lying unconscious. The witness pointed out Abdul Sadur, Phylwan, Nabboob Sahib and Burra Saheb as being among the rioters.

The prosecution has been allowed an extension till Saturday to present chalans i.e. charges against all the 99 accused in connection with the various cases relating to the recent riots.

The Court adjourned till Saturday.

The case of five accused in Shurna Basappa temple case, whose release on bail was applied for yesterday, has not yet been settled and the accused remain in custody.

SEQUEL TO APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

S. G. P. C. TO START CAMPAIGN AT NANKANA SAHIB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 3.

It appears that the Parbandhak Committee has commenced making preparations to start a campaign at Nankana Sahib where the Civil Court has recently appointed a Receiver to take charge of certain Gurdwara lands, whose possession is claimed by the Mahant. Appeals are being made to the Akalis to prepare themselves for a tough fight as the Committee calls it. Two big posters have been issued, one by the Parbandhak Committee and other by the Shiromani Akali Dal. The former has, besides giving a detailed history of the place, appealed to all the Sikhs, male and female, including children, to contribute five annas each to a special fund to be called "Five Anna Fund" which is designed to meet the costs of the Nankana Morcha. For the Committee states that it requires a large amount of money for the maintenance of the Gurdwara, as it will be deprived of its land there. The Shiromani Akal Dal, which commands the Akali Jathas has appealed for men. 50 Akalis despatched by the Parbandhak Committee have reached Nankana, and have encamped themselves outside the Gurdwara.

Reports from Akali sources persist in stating that a posse of police has also reached there, and that rival camps of parties have been set up.

SARDAR SOHANSINGH CONVICTED.

Sardar Sohansingh, Assistant Jathedar of the Akal Takht, has been convicted at Rawalpindi under Section 17(2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 1,000 fine, or, in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

SARDAR MEHTAB SINGH ON NABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

After a protracted hearing lasting for several months the prosecution closed its evidence in the Akali leader's trial now being heard before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, in the Lahore Fort after examining 414 witnesses. The statements of the accused are now being recorded. Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, accused No. 1 examined by the court stated he had been twice to jail before the present trial in connection with the golden temple keys affair and the Guruka Bagh 'morcha.' He was the president of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee previous to his arrest. After the Nankana tragedy, the central committee of the Sikhs, which included among its members 36 nominees of Government, was converted into the S. G. P. C. The Akali Dal and the S. G. P. C. were two separate and distinct organisations. The former excited long before the latter came into existence. The S. G. P. C. had made several attempts to induce the Akali Dal to accept its control but with little success, the reason being the latter was financially independent. The work of the Gurudwara reform was carried on by the Akali Dal long before the S. G. P. C. was constituted.

NABHA AFFAIR.

Questioned regarding the Nabha affair, Sardar Mahtab Singh said the S. G. P. C. was convinced on the strength of documentary evidence that the abdication of the Maharaja of Nabha was forced and that he was deposed against his will. The committee sent a telegram to the Viceroy to this effect but receiving no reply, the S. G. P. C. passed a resolution on September 5th 1923, that the Nabha ruler had been deposed against his wishes. At that stage there was no idea of sending jathas to Nabha and the present struggle about Jaito began later.

ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

The Itarsi-Nagpur Railway was opened throughout for passenger and goods traffic with effect from the morning of the 4th Sept. 1924.

ACQUISITION OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES,

(Continued from previous page.)

the Labour Office forwarding copy of a Bill for the collection of Statistical Information for public purposes, and asking their opinion before September 20.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the Bill be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for early report.

Dr. C. Fernandes seconded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said they should approve of the principle underlying the Bill now, and consider the details afterwards in the Committee, as was done by the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Council. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mrs. Hodgkinson seconded.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi asked the Committee to go thoroughly into the matter, as the Bill contained wide provisions.

The original proposition was carried.

FILTRATION OF TANSA WATER.

The Corporation considered the report of the Water Supplies Committee about the filtration of the Tansa water-supply. The conclusions arrived at were:—

"(1) That for practical purposes the Tansa water can be made perfectly safe by chlorination alone and that though it is probable that eventually it will be considered desirable to filter the water also, in order to produce a perfectly clear water, considerable time must elapse before this can be effected and the expense of doing so will be considerable. The matter is however one which will not brook of delay in view of the established liability of the Tansa supply to contamination, and it is therefore desirable to install as soon as may be a plant capable of effecting the continuous chlorination of the enlarged supply in such a manner as will enable this plant to be subsequently incorporated in a filtration scheme when and if such a scheme is adopted. (2) That the note of warning sounded by the Special Engineer as to the possibly serious effect of such continuous chlorination on the steel and cast iron mains cannot be neglected, and that therefore the Special Engineer should be asked to write to those in charge of large water undertakings in the United States of America, where chlorination has been adopted enquiring whether chlorination has been found to have a destructive effect on the water mains. (3) That if such be found to be the case, the Special Engineer should consider what means can best be adopted for minimising this danger."

The initial cost of the construction of the tank was about Rs. 65,000, from the continuous chlorination process which was the cheapest of the schemes submitted to the Corporation.

On the motion of Dr. R. M. Mistry the proposal was approved and adopted.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee about equipping the city with Hindu undertakers and crematorium, etc. The recommendations were:—

"(1) That a public crematorium be established in the city for the use of the Hindus only and the Commissioner be requested to submit definite proposals in the matter. (2) That the Commissioner be requested to provide as an experimental measure three or four wheeled vehicles suitable for carrying the dead bodies of Hindus."

The Committee could not do anything in the matter of Hindu undertakers.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. Pai seconded.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved that the matter be transferred to October agenda, as he wanted the Hindu community to have sufficient time to consider over the whole question.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla seconded.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said they wanted a modern crematorium, where all those who wanted to dispose of their dead bodies could do so.

Mr. P. S. Sahasrabudhe opposed the crematorium on the score of expense.

Mr. Tairsee hoped there would be no agitation on the question, as there was the last time. They were not going to force the new method on any one; only those who wanted it could patronise it and not otherwise.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said the proposal was a good one and must be adopted by them.

The proposition was agreed to, only five voting against.

TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES.

The Corporation then considered the question of removing the difference existing in the Town Duty Refund Rules for the export of grain by rail and by sea and difficulties of the new Dalals on account of the existing difference:—

"The Committee recommend that the rules with regard to the export of grain by rail be so amended as to do away with the necessity of the production of import bills in exporting grain by rail and that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to frame, under Section 195 (2) of the Municipal Act, revised Rules to give effect to this recommendation."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the recommendations be approved and adopted and Government be asked to amend the Municipal Act accordingly.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved an amendment recording the report and authorising the President to amend the Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to levy a non-refundable terminal tax of six pies per Bengal maund on grain and flour *in lieu* of the present town duties.

Mr. C. B. Sayer moved another amendment combining both the proposition and the amendment of Mr. Nissim.

Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment that in view of the facts and figures placed by the Commissioner the matter should be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

The original proposition was agreed to after some discussion.

On the motion of Mr. A. K. Pai the following was sent to the Roads Committee for consideration:—

"That the Roads Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to the advisability of acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act the large plot of land abutting on Thakurdwar Road and owned by Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani for the purpose of reserving it as a recreation ground or a public park."

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram the Corporation passed the following:—

"That with reference to his letter the Commissioner be informed that numerous instances of impure aerated waters sold in the city indicate that some of the aerated water factories are not carrying out the Municipal requirements in the process of manufacturing their aerated waters and that the Municipal supervision is inadequate and that he be requested to report what measures should be taken to ensure the undoubted purity of the turn-out of all aerated water factories in the city and to submit if necessary proposals for strengthening the Municipal supervising staff so as to admit of their paying several surprise visits to each factory in the city every month."

The Corporation then adjourned to

GANAPATI FESTIVAL AT DHARWAR,

MR. MANJAPPA'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 4.

This year Dharwar has arranged a public Ganeshotsava Festival. Yesterday, the first lecture was delivered by Sjt. Manjappa Hardekar. He dealt with the auspicious character of the features of Shree Gajanana. The trunk of his face, the lecturer said represented on the first letter of Devanagari characters being the symbol of the knowledge of Brahman. As all *pujas* are meant for attaining moksha we have to perform the puja of the Ganapati firstly for the liberation of Mother India from bondage; and ultimately for final muksha. But to worship God we must be bodily and mentally pure. Khaddar made our bodies pure in these days. Further, he said that non-violence alone made our minds pure. Thus non-violence and khaddar were essential for the Ganesh puja. Finally he referred to the Gulbarga incident and appealed to the Hindus in Karnatak to be united among themselves and wipe out the Brahmin-non-Brahmin movement.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

TO BORROW RS. 40 LAKHS LOAN FROM IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day decided to apply to Government for sanction to borrow forty lakhs of rupees immediately from the Imperial Bank of India for the repay of the old loan and to meet a portion of the expenditure in the current year for the water supply scheme.

CORPORATION TO START OWN PAPER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

That Calcutta Corporation should have an organ of its own was the decision arrived at their meeting yesterday under the presidency of the Mayor after full debate. It was also agreed to appoint an editor on a salary of Rs. 200 to 300. In view of this appointment the Corporation agreed to drop the question of appointment of a Publicity Officer for the present.

SEQUEL TO NAGPUR FRACAS.

ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

All the seven Hindus, who were arrested last night in connection with the death of a Mahomedan in the recent Hindu-Muslim riots were produced to-day before Mr. Slaney, City Magistrate, Nagpur. The police asked for a remand which was granted and all the arrested persons were released on bail under section 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

LORD LYTTON'S ASPERSIONS.

SIND HYDERABAD'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 4.

A public meeting of Hyderabad citizens was held yesterday under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, when Principal Kripalani, of the Gujarat Vidya Jath, presided and the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting condemns the action of of the Nabha Government for incarcerating Acharya Gidwani on a former conviction, without any fresh trial although, he had been released unconditionally, and calls upon the Nabha Administrator to publish his former order on the strength of which he claims to have kept the Acharya in prison.

(2) This meeting condemns the action of Lord Lytton in casting untrue and shameless aspersions on the honour of Indian women and Indian men, confirming the same in his letter to Post Tagore instead of tendering an unconditional apology.

MURDER OF ASST. POLITICAL AGENT AT PERIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Lieutenant L. A. Lawrence, West Yorks, attached to the Yemen Infantry, Assistant Political Agent, has been murdered at Perim. His property and rifles have been stolen. This is believed to have been the work of some Arab Irregulars.

On an identification by the Mahomedans seven Hindus were arrested in connection with the death of Pir Saheb by injuries. No arrested person was released on bail as they were arrested on a charge of murder. Among the seven Hindus arrested, Sheo Narain is one, whose house is alleged to have been raided by the Mahomedans.—A. P.

FUTURE OF THE KHILAFAT.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' HOPES.

MR. LANDON'S SO-CALLED INTERVIEW WITH M. MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Percivel Landon, writes as follows in the "Daily Telegraph" in mail week:—

Inspite of all the efforts of Mr. Jinnah to dethrone him, Mohamed Ali remains the admitted master of the discontented Moslems of India—the more master now because the influence of Mr. Gandhi over Indian Moslems is perceptibly growing weaker. It would not indeed, be untrue to say that that influence, such as it is, is now largely exerted through and by the consent of Mohamed Ali and his lesser brother Shaukat Ali. I do not wish to be understood to say that there are not millions of Moslems who mistrust Mohamed Ali and decline to be led by him; but the extraordinary effect of his Khilafat movement—which practically led all India astray and of which the currents are still left, despite the recent agnostic action of Angora—and the fact that so long as he maintains his connection with Mr. Gandhi he is the joint leader of the only movement which is likely really to embarrass the Indian Government, invest him with an importance which is shared by no one else in seditious Moslem India.

It was, therefore, with interest that visited him in Delhi and had a long conversation with him on the present situation He has established his newspaper, 'Comrade' and its vernacular version, 'Hamdard,' in large, rambling house in the south-eastern quarter of the city, not far from the Blac Mosque of Firoz Shah. There I found him still confined to his room and to his rug—a fine, modern, Herati piece, the excellence of which, he explained, was due not to any personal extravagance but to the generosity of some disciple while he was "interned." Indeed, the room was otherwise remarkable for its bareness and simplicity, and, naturally Mohamed Ali himself was dressed in the coarse white home-spun of which Mr. Gandhi preaches in and sometimes out of season the spiritual and political potency. He is suffering from a poisoned scratch on the leg, which, on account of other troubles cannot be treated as drastically as it requires; but, apart from that, the man has not changed much in the last th rteen years. There are the same keen eyes, the same eloquent hands, and his beard is only now beginning to be flecked here and there with grey. This dexterity of his intellect and the fluency of his words have not abated, nor his singular power of co-ordinating and illustrating his arguments. Perhaps his long association with Mr. Gandhi has done something to lend him a patience and a philosophy which were not always his, but otherwise he has remained himself, and, whatever difference there may be in one's politics, a talk with this courteous leader in Islam remains a keen mental pleasure—and often an exercise.

QUESTION OF THE KHALIFAH.

The ground to be covered was so vast that I was anxious to confine our talk to three topics—of which the existing relations of "Nationalist" India to the question of the Khalifah was the first to be discussed. On this subject, on which Mohamed Ali is better qualified to speak than any other, he said frankly that Turkey—or, rather, as he was careful to distinguish, Mustapha Kemal—had been led astray by a nationalism which was the more misplaced in view of the general tendencies of the world to united action. He illustrated his meaning by a reference to the League of Nations and the Third International, and doubtless had India as well in his mind, and was satisfied that it was in mine also. After a brilliant and penetrating review of what, in his opinion, was the real place and work of Islam in the present conditions of the world, he denied that the word Pan-Islam could ever mean more to the true Moslem than the word Islam, and indicated that he though the Turks had been led away from this cardinal truth by the specious countershibboleth of "Pan-Turanianism." The first thing that Islam must do is to get back to the primitive and assured forms of the faith, guaranteed, as of old, by the temporal power of the Khilafat. Indian Moslems were determined by all means in their power to persuade Turks to restore the Khilafat to Turkey in some form, though not by establishing a monarchy or necessarily in the person of any member of the old Imperial family. Turkey was by far more capable of maintaining the office than any other people, and Mohamed Ali said frankly that if —as he seemed to think possible, though he did not as yet know enough of the matter to form a judgment—Mustapha Kemal himself coveted the dignity, he would have no objection whatever. In fact, he would accept any worthy man who should be chosen by the voice of Islam, whether he might be a Turkish leader, an Arab Prince an Egyptian statesman—he referred directly to Zaghloul—or a man in the street. "We have no caste in Islam, and such social inequalities as exist were imposed by Allah in order that, to the best of our abilities and in obedience to His will, we should alleviate the lot of our less fortunate brethren." But to that end he did not recognise the right of any human agency forcibly to equalise high and low, rich and poor. Therefore he unhesitatingly condemned Bolshevism as radically and permanently opposed to the elementary principles of Islam. He emphasised most strongly the impossibility of any alliance between the two faiths. In all matters, he said, except, of course, the reception of Divine revelation, the Khalifah is bound to take Mohamed's place—to supervise the world of Islam and protect it, exactly as Mohamed himself had ruled and prtected it; and he drew a picture of an ideal State of Islam, wherein all the temporal forces of the faith should be at the enectual disposition of the Khalifah, by whom, after due warning, all irregularities of life or doctrine would be redressed, by force if necessary, throughout the entire field of Islam—Morocco, Tripoli, Egypt, Arabia, The Yemen, Asir, Turkey, Turkestan, Afghanistan, and India.

MR. GANDHI'S UTOPIA.

So far Mohamed Ali had not displayed much of the valiant and invincible optimism of his colleague, Mr. Gandhi; but here there was so clearly expressed a vision of the spirit alone that I interposed the question whether such a Utopia could in fact be realised in the world of to-day. His reply brought back in a flash the small, tense figure of Mr. Gandhi when, a year or two ago, he said to me:—"My hopes of a brotherhood of races and of the defence of a peaceful India by sheer love-force are not visionary. My principles have never been given a trial; yet all I am trying to do is to put into practice the words of the Sermons on the Mount." Raising himself on his pillow, Mohamed Ali answered me in manner not less curious and compelling. "All things are possible with God. Think how foolish and ridiculous it would have seemed in ancient days if any man had professied the victories of Islam from Cordova to Delhi, while still the Arabs were but a poor and unknown desert tribe who clad themselves with blankets pinned together with babul thorns." Only at that moment during our conversation did Mohamed Ali rise to the full height of Mr. Gandhi's magnificent illusion that the modern world can in reality set back the clock and return to ancient and idyllic conditions of life—and it will be seen that, in his case, it was only in a matter of religious authority that he allowed himself to express his hope. My impression—it is right to say that it is only an impression—is that Mohamed Ali cannot go all the way with Mr. Gandhi as to the desirability of putting an end at once to all the railways, posts, telegraphs, judges, soldiers, sailors, police, hospitals, doctors and printing-presses in India. His is altogether too direct and contemporary a mind to fail to see the practical impossibility of such a policy.

Should the hopes of Indian Moslems in the matter of persuading Turkey to re-assume the duties of the Khilafat be unfulfilled, Mohamed Ali told me that the situation would then have to be reconsidered by the rest of Islam, but he gave me to understand in the clearest manner that it would be necessary to proceed at once to the election of a new Khalifah without the assistance of official Turkey. He suggested that, though it would be impossible to include the Shiahs in any scheme for the restoration of a religious authority, there was some hope that Persia would voluntarily come into a movement for the organisation of the temporal interests and military strength of Islam. As to the person of the Khalifah—as I have said—there was no limit to the candidates who might be chosen, but, though I put the question to him in view of his admitted sympathy with the reforming zeal of the Wahabis, he thought that, for certain practical reasons, it would be found impossible to entrust the Khalifat to their keeping. Here the politician spoke; as also when he said that the Indian Moslems would refuse absolutely to consider the establishment of a kind of Vatican in Constantinople to be presided over by the Sheikh of the Senussi or the Chelebi of Karia, or any other purely "Papal" head. This unqualified statement on behalf of the largest body of Moslems in the world is of considerable importance and interest at the present moment.

It was with regret that I turned away from these vital speculations to the subject of the relations between Non-Co-operation and Swaraj. The affairs of the next Congress will be in the hands of Mohamed Ali, and his views are, therefore, of much weight. His first remark was apt. Peoples are like children. They are apt to over work a new possession—I understood him to mean the success that Non-Co-operation Party had achieved; he did not, of course, refer to any liberality of the British Government—and quarrel with it and with each other. Before co-operation had been given a fair trial there were those who grumbled at its slow progress, and were wantonly splitting up the Party. It was of those who had never thrown themselves heart and soul into the movement that he complained. He did not especially reproach Mr. Das, who, he remarked, had originally abandoned his opposition at the Nagpur Congress as the direct result of his own (Mohamed's) intervention and had made great personal sacrifices for the cause. This admission will come as a surprise to many even of Mr. Das's own followers, as the reality of the distinguished pleader's renunciations have been doubted in some quarters. Then he went on to defend the insistence upon the daily spinning of yarn, which has been made by Mr. Gandhi the *sine qua non* of allegiance to Non-Co-operation. This act discipline has caused sore heart burnings in the ranks of Nationalism. To European mind this arbitrarily imposed duty has as little justification as a law would have which ordered that members of the British Cabinet should die an allotment for half an hour every day before proceeding to their offices. But Mohamed Ali contended that Mr. Gandhi had not devised this exercise without deep consideration. His intention was that some common and universal employment should be devised in place of that sense of unity which modern life in India, as in Europe, had gone so far to destroy. The link between man and man were lessening everywhere, and Mohamed Ali quoted the case of the disappearance of the old intimate relations between landlord and tenant in England. Mr. Gandhi believed that in an assurance that for half an hour every morning all India was bent upon a common and traditional work there lay the best chance of restoring that sense of unity which was in danger of being lost. From the economic point of view Mr. Gandhi had realised that contact with Western mechanical efficiency had impaired India's self-containedness more in the matter of clothes than in any other way. Food and shelter here were never likely to fail, but until dependence upon European looms were ended by the joint action of all in India there could be no hope of that economic independence which is the only sure means of exchanging Western civilisation and all the ways and works of the "Satanic" Government.

POLITICAL MURDERS.

Mohamed Ali himself had only two days before begun his own quota of yarn, and he spread out the fingers of an orator rather than a spinner in deprecation of the difficulty they had found. His daughter was far clever at the work than he; but he said, with some little pride, "I have already improved, and soon I shall be able to do my daily length without difficulty." An Englishman would probably find in these daily thirty minutes of purely mechanical discipline a help rather than a hindrance to mental activity, but Mohamed Ali made no such suggestion, and confess that this vividly emphatic justification left me still wondering that Mr. Gandhi should have chosen as the symbol of Indian unity to make all the iron of India, fine steel and slag alike, cut unnecessary grindstones together every morning. Still this explanation may be of interest to some psychologist, and in fairness to Mohamed Ali I have recorded it.

I said at the beginning that there were three matters which were discussed between us. The third was the action of Mr. Das in commending assassination. Perhaps it was the most interesting of the three, but I may dismiss it in a few words. Instead of the instant and unqualified denunciation of murder in any form which I once received from Mr. Gandhi Mohamed Ali was disposed rather to condemn it as inefficient. It could alter nothing. It was absurd to take up a high and mighty attitude about it, as all serious political movements had been attended by such outbursts and it was natural enough; but it was inefficient. It had the distinct advantage of drawing attention to matters which otherwise would be passed over, as India had reason to know; but it formed no part of the policy of Non-Co-operation. There it was. His face was almost too unmoved to be without a sense of triumph, and I felt that nothing could have been as living a proof that Lord Olivier's doctrine had been taken hold of in Non-Co-operation in India and requoted to me almost in his words by—of all people—Mohamed Ali.

TRAFFIC IN PUTRID MEAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst our Health Inspectors pay surprise-visits to our markets, and confiscate and destroy large quantities of tainted flesh, fish and fruit, a huge quantity of putrid buffalo-flesh is daily being imported into Bombay from the slaughter-houses at Kurla. Abominable!

Yes, abominable though this evil is as old and as flourishing as the Kurla Hills and their vultures. Why, personally, I remember an old, old date on which I had submitted a strong report on the subject to Mr. S. M. Edwards!

Large consignments of putrid flesh, packed in various ingenious ways, and carried through the local trains, safely reach Bombay day and night. It is an odious sight to notice, now and again, more than a dozen Mahar-boys, at Kurla, rushing into the trains, each carrying a large bundle of stinking flesh! Most of these boys get down at Parel or at Matunga; and, though without tickets, they go unchallenged! Only the other day, our Suburban Railway Representative, Mr. Navalkar, dragged out three large bundles of this dangerous commodity from the brakes of a Poona Passenger-train; and handed them over to the Authorities.

In view of such deeds prepetrated in broad day-light, one may fairly realize the magnitude of the smuggling that may be taking place during nights, and during the small hours of the mornings.

It is well known that the Municipal Executives have been doing their utmost, all these year, to eradicate this evil. But they have failed in their attempts. The reason of their failure is clear. Any evil, to be destroyed *permanently*, must be attacked at its *roots*. Trimming an evil at the top can never destroy it. So with this evil in question. It is needless to say that these Mahar-urchins and other such helpers are mere tools, mere carriers employed by some influential and well-to-do men. And, if this horrid trade is to be *effectually* suppressed, these hidden agents, namely, the sellers at Kurla and the buyers in Bombay, should be traced out and heavily punished.

It should be well, therefore, if our Inspectors of the Health Department, leaving Biddi and Hair-cutting shops alone, strenuously applied their energies in effectually eradicating this odius traffic which has long been endangering the health of our great city.—Yours, etc.,

RAJA.

(Continued from column 6.)

of Lords. He, too, said that as Mr. Das, when he glorified the assassination, had perhaps merely wanted to frighten the British public, the British Government "need not assume in this connection an attitude of high moral condemnation of Mr. Das as a politician on this account," and that in any case such methods of violence were futile. There is no excuse for such tepid disapproval of political assassination from Mr. Das or Mohamed Ali; from a British Secretary of State, as Lord Curzon justly said, it cannot be heard "without a gasp of horror and surprise." How can we expect a "better mind" in Indian Nationalism when a Minister of the Crown condones the condonation of an assassin?

TUG OF WAR IN INDIA

"GANDHI VS. DAS"

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT'S ANALYSIS.

Mr. Perceval Landon writing in the "Daily Telegraph" in mail week from London, says:—

The present situation in India may be summed up easily so far as her foreign relations are concerned. There are no serious clouds on any horizon, and only the recent murder of an Afghan by an Italian in Kabul raises a difficulty which, indeed, does not touch us directly, but which involves the whole question of European relations with a country which is half-civilised, but is intensely proud, with which no capitulations have been possible, and for whose foreign relations we have, by treaty, ceased to be responsible. Should this matter not be settled amicably the Europeans who now flock to Kabul with such confidence will be helped to realise that some time must elapse before trade relations, as they understand them, or, indeed, any social relations, can be satisfactorily established with Afghanistan. Meanwhile, little as we may like it, the reputation of all or any Europeans in Afghanistan inevitably affects the reputation of the English.

If we consider internal affairs, the general position has two sides which must be borne in mind continually. A halt has been called in the organised non-co-operative and Swaraj movement because of internal dissensions upon two cardinal points. These are the questions of entrance into the new Councils and—whatever thin veil may be drawn over the plain determination of Mr. Das and his colleagues—alliance with the avowed advocates of violence. Now agreement between Mr. Ganchi and Mr. Das will never be reached in the matter of murder. There will, therefore, be a steady movement in one direction or the other after this temporary armistice between the protagonists is over. If the teaching of recent history is to be trusted there will again be a recrudescence of crime, especially in Bengal, followed by overt rebellion in the Punjab. This will, one trusts, b edealt with by the Government in the only possible manner; and there will then be another panic-stricken *volte-face* on the part of the terrorists towards non-violence. One of the mistakes most constantly made by writers and speakers on the present condition of India is the belief that non-violence came into existence after Jullianwala Bagh. The truth is that it had been consistently preached by Mr. Gandhi for years to his colleagues, but had never been listened to until the futility of armed rebellion had been demonstrated in Amritsar. Now Mr. Das reckons upon the shouldering out of Mr. Gandhi at the present moment, in the hope that after the treatment of General Dyer no Jullianwala Bagh awaits a repetition of open rebellion. Mr. Gandhi, on his side, is content for the time to wait again in the shade, confident that the folly which brought about the disaster of 1919 will again be proved by the second disaster that Mr. Das seems anxious to challenge. It is therefore, useless to place any confidence in the present lull in the storm.

FUTILE COMMISSIONS

The other side is represented by the feeling of suspense and insecurity created by the cataract of commissions and committees by which the Home Government is attempting to govern India. To the uncertain Minister at Home there is nothing so comforting as the appointment of a commission. It saves him from the possibly distasteful necessity of making up his mind at once; it throws a responsibility upon others, and above all, it provides a delay in which something helpful may perhaps turn up. The device has its undoubted uses in Europe. But in India it is another matter altogether. The Eastern habit of thought expects its rulers to know their own minds, and recognises with accuracy the moment when they have ceased to do so. Nor does it fail to note any tendency to throw responsibility on others. From long before the days of Babar there has been but one end for irresolute Ministers. At the present moment the wish to cause delay is almost as serious as a confession of despair. It brings about the stagnation of all that is good in Indian development and encouragement of all that is bad. There was a perfectly clear understanding between India and Britain that the Reforms should be tried out, and that ten years was the least period in which their possibilities and their defects could be tested. Long before that time has come there is proof that the Reforms, however, candidly devised, are not suited to the Indian mind and custom. But for such a failure ample and elastic provision was made in the original scheme. In the Central Provinces and in Bengal there has been a failure—but not such a failure as could not perhaps, have been retrieved had not this Reforms Commission been appointed with the apparent aim of encouraging the malcontents in their belief that they had only to make themselves a nuisance to secure a larger measure still of Home Rule.

There are only two ways in which this childish antagonism can be met. The Government has either to trust to the commonsense of people who, by the action of their own representatives are deprived of educational and medical and other facilities, or to use its specially reserved power and deal with the situation itself. As a matter of fact it has tried both. But it is difficult to see where, at this crisis, the value of this premature Reforms Commission lies. If, like all other commissions, it prints a compromise as its report, it has obviously sanctioned the action of the seditionists and invited them to believe that if they had proceeded to extremes the verdict would have been somewhat more in their favour still. If it issues a downright support of our authority, both it and the Government are vilified for having raised false hopes. Meanwhile, all India is left in a state of expectancy and anxiety, which arrests industrial development and renders the report of the Lee Commission entirely useless for the chief purpose for which that Commission was appointed. For, so long as this series of inquiries into matters for which the Government of India is, and ought to be, responsible continues, there will be both encouragement to Indian discontent and discouragement at Home to men of the class that is needed in India—and, it may be added, to men of the class upon the continuance of which the Reform Scheme relies wholly for any success during the period of Indian political education.

A PERIOD OF WAITING.

Caught between this external and internal paralysis, the Government of India goes on its way with greater placidity than might have been expected. It is true that official India reads Reuter's report of each succeeding speech by the Secretary of State with apprehension rather than respect, but the work has to be done, whether Whitehall understands or not, and done it is. It has never associated high moral indignation about anything with the India Office, and this public addition of murder to the matters therein tolerated has not so far been corroborated by the Governor-General-in-Council—who, believe me, counts heavily out here. So we all are waiting. The malcontents are waiting for the termination of the existing armistice between Non-Co-operation and Swaraj; the Loyalists and others are chafing till these days of commissions shall be over and a beginning of new and long-delayed work shall be rendered possible at last. Moreover, there has been at least one outstanding incident which has restored some confidence to the men who do the work of India. When it was known that Lord Chelmsford and not Lord Olivier had answered for the Government ten days ago, there was a sense of relief; when Lord Chelmsford said that the Government's decision was that the Indian Government should be the final arbiter of the necessary policy to be adopted in India, the sense became sigh.

India asks England to remember always though elements of instability and suspense exist which have been introduced from both sides into Indian home politics by the quarrels of the seditionist leaders and by the vagaries of the Home Government, that there remain certain and constant elements in this Indian imbroglio. Of these the first is the relations between Moslem and Hindu. Mohammed Ali expressed to me the other day his confidence that in the end a rapprochement would be achieved between those of his own faith and the Hindus. Almost while he was speaking another deplorable incident was taking place in Lahore, and the police precautions for Mohurrum have been doubled. In very truth there is no peace or pact possible to-day, to-morrow or ever between the followers of the Prophet and the Hindus. No policy for India which builds upon that vain hope can meet with anything but disaster. The second is that there is an ingrained caution in the Hindu public man which makes it impossible for him to assume responsibility for the results of his own actions. Thirdly, there is not so much a tendency as a settled determination on the part of all the political sections in India to drive out of public life their most popular leader as soon as he undertakes office on their behalf. This is no question of co-operation or non-co-operation. The history of half Asia has always shown that those who had influence, however small, invariably tried to oust the existing Vizier—who maintained himself only by favour of the throne. Now that the power of what in India corresponds to the throne is being step by step reduced, resolution or permanence in policy or office has been rendered less and less possible. This, too, is one of those imponderable matters which are of more real importance to India than fiscal policy or settlement of its relations with Indian States—if there is to be prosperity or even peace in India.

WATCHFUL MOSLEMS.

And always, on the other hand, we have the silent, implacable determination of the less intellectual, less educated, but more united and more virile Mohammedan classes, waiting, waiting for their chance. Yesterday in writing of my interview with Mohamed Ali I must have failed grievously if no sense of that blind, certain faith in the destiny of Islam which permeates the creed, life, and work of the humblest of Moslems did not colour the tale throughout. Mohamed Ali demands an independent State of India and to that end he has so far allied himself faithfully with Mr. Gandhi. But as I left him I could not quite make up my mind whether by such a phrase he really meant an independent Mohammedan State of India or not. On the whole I believe that he would be false to every tradition that he holds dear if he put any other construction upon the words. He and Mr. Jinnah have parted company. Mr. Jinnah is going on his way to independence without further considering the claims of Hindu India. Mohamed Ali is, he believes, moving to his goal of an independent India in company with the Hindus. But I should be surprised if the two Mohammedan leaders did not call to each other through the hedges now and then. This is the cardinal fact in all Indian movements to-day. If it be ignored or evaded there will be sore trouble in the future. The Moslems—all Moslems perhaps—still count the days to the return of Islamic authority in India, and no legislation that forgets this evident truth can be anything but folly and the undoing of those less warlike Hindus whose vociferations are too apt to drown in London the silent resolution of the Mohammedan and his steady advance towards a goal from which the Hindus have not, and will never have, the armed strength to keep him.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENTS:

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

We published yesterday a telegram from our Correspondent at Allahabad, stating that the negotiations in progress between the representatives of Hindus and Mussalmans had broken down. It will be remembered that grave riots of the old religious character occurred in Delhi recently, and that in Calcutta a number of Sikh taxi-drivers were hunted down and severely beaten by frenzied Hindus, who believed that the Sikhs were kidnapping and putting young Hindu boys to death in connection with the practice of their religious rites. A conference, therefore, between representatives of the rival religionists was summoned at Allahabad, the principal motive of its promoters being the political expediency of coming to a compromise in order to maintain joint action and agitation against the British Raj. But, religious fanaticism is still by far the strongest force in India, and not even for the sake of political expediency were the rivals able to come to terms. Moreover, we have only to mention the subjects on which the negotiations collapsed to show how far removed the East is from the West. They broke down on certain clauses of the draft compromise relating to abduction kidhapping, and forcible conversion. Could anything be more significant? Whenever fanaticism blazes up in India these are the traditional methods in which the rival mobs give vent to their primitive passions, and the Allahabad conference signally failed to draw up a self-denying ordinance that should be tolerable to the conscience of both parties. There could be no better illustration of what till a few short years ago was accepted as an axiom in this country, viz., that it is only the presence and power of the British authority which keeps Hindus and Mohammedans from flying at one another's throats. We would add that it is still an axiom with all who are not bemused by the foolish idea that because some Hindu and some Mohammedan political leaders for urgent political reasons are striving to find a common political platform, therefore Hindu and Mohammedan mobs are ready to display religious tolerance. Delhi even now is awaiting with much apprehension the approach of the Mohurram Festival. If it passes off peaceably it will be thanks not to Mr. Gandhi's "love-force" or to the "saintliness" of Mohamed Ali and Mr. Das, but to the impartial restraining influence of the British Raj.

The problem of the seditious agitation now rife in India is unusually complicated, because the motives of its directors are so extraordinarily mixed. Mr. Perceval Landon brought this out very clearly in his account, which we printed yesterday, of an illuminating interview which he has had with Mohamed Ali, who is best known in this country as the prime mover in the Khilafat agitation and as Mr. Gandhi's chief co-worker in the Mohammedan camp. That agitation shook Mohammedan India to its depths, and though events have changed its main current and essential purpose, the agitation itself still goes on, and those in whom disaffection was excited are disaffected still. It was very adroitly taken up by Mr. Gandhi as a plank in the general Nationalist movement, not because he and his Hindu followers had any interest in the Khilafat, but because any weapon was good enough for use against the "Satanic" British rule which is declared by the agitators to be the root of all Indian grievances. Mohammedans were told that Great Britain was bent on the destruction of Turkey and the Khilafat, and that it was their sacred duty to rally to the defence of the Faith. Never were agitators more confounded than when Mustapha Kemal, the Nationalist saviour of Turkey, himself turned against and destroyed the temporal power of the Khilafat, abolishing at a stroke the time-honoured connection between the Sultanate of Turkey and the Khilafat. It was not Great Britain, therefore, which committed the great act of impiety but the Turkish Nationalists themselves—agnostics almost to a man, but always ready to appeal to Moslem fanaticism and turn it to their political purposes. Mohamed Ali, so we learn from Mr. Landon, is not at all cast down by this knock-out blow dealt to him by his own co-religionists in Turkey. His belief in the indispensable necessity of the Khilafat is unshaken. He is working for a purified Islam, guaranteed, as of old, by the temporal power of a new Khalifah, and as Turkey is the strongest temporal power in the Moslem world he hopes to "persuade the Turks to restore the Khilafat to Turkey in some form or other," and if Mustapha Kemal himself would like the office he would be delighted to see him assume it, in spite of the fact that it was he who overthrew the late Khalifah. But a Khalifah there must be in his opinion, if Islam is to "get back to the primitive and assured forms of the Faith."

We have the greatest respect for religious reformers who hold up the banner of a primitive, earlier, and purer faith; but we have little confidence in their political leadership when they mix religion with politics and reject with violence the precept about rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's—especially when it is Caesar's legionaries who alone maintain the peace. Whether Mustapha Kemal and his partisans at Angora are more enlightened realists than Mohamed Ali, in this matter of the Khilafat, remains to be proved. That question is one for Mohammedans themselves to decide, and, whatever be the political reactions of the choice, if a new Khalifah is appointed, it is not a matter in which the Government of Great Britain have any part to play. The Government of India, however, have a very direct interest in Mohamed Ali's views on Non-Co-operation and Swaraj, and on his relations with Mr. Gandhi and his co-religionist, Mr. Das. Lord Olivier may be interested to learn that Mohamed Ali's saintliness, like that of Mr. Das, was not shocked by the recent cowardly assassination of a civilian Englishman who took no part in politics. What troubles Mohamed Ali is not the moral guilt of such an assassination but what he calls its "inefficiency," and since such crimes are not infrequent in times of seditious agitation he thinks it "absurd to take up a high and mighty attitude about it." This will seem to most Englishmen strangely inconsistent with the professed role of a sincere religious reformer—and in this respect at least Mr. Gandhi is infinitely the moral superior of his colleague—but it is remarkable to find that almost the very same words were used by Lord Olivier in the recent debate in the House

(Continued in column 3.)

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING—SECOND DAY

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(1st Race Starts at 2-45 p.m.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

School Boy 9-2, Festivity 9-0, Reciprocity 8-12, On Leave 8-11, Marmion 8-9, Rabalto 8-8, Ganimede 8-8, Christmas Holiday 8-7, Kent Eaglet 8-7, Trail 8-5, Allington 8-4, Perambulator 8-2, Aldergrove 7-6, Musk Rat 7-2.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Redcot 9-8, Happy Times 9-3, Allensmore I 9-1, Yenite 8-12, Red Quill 8-10, Perfect Day 8-8, Jovial 8-7; Lomo 8-4, Joe's Luck 8-4, Marbys 8-1, Irrigate 8-1, Fleeting Favour 7-13, Island Lord 7-12, Bathurst 7-8, Headstrong 7-3.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Steel Blue 9-8, Sarsaparilla 9-4, Crab Apple 9-4, Catchup 9-3, Raking 9-1, Corisande 9-0, Ulster Lad 9-0, Stormont 8-12, Daphnis 8-9; White Dart 8-9, Prince Hamed 8-6, Lady Rita 8-3, Cherry Girl 8-1, Desert Gold 8-1, Pin Money 8-0, Krempion 7-13, Zara 6-12.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000 second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. For Horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Scyphins 9-10, Suryakumari 9-10, Moonshiner 8-7, Fille de Ore 8-0, Orland 7-13, Princess Fari 7-12, Precious Lass 7-12; Foreman 7-11, Bell's Life 7-1, Grand Excel 6-11.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Sannayet 9-0, Summerton 8-11, Mahir 8-9, Rarity 8-9, Zaidan 8-7, Delyar Jung 8-7, Silver Cloud 8-4, Mighty 7-12, Arman 7-10, Kamel 7-7 Sir Jamal 7-7.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Rose Hill 9-13, Karikata 9-13, Mandil 9-9, Dartmoor 9-9, Don't Care 9-7, Kelvin Bay 9-4, Cessation 9-0, Arab Knight 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-10, Faithful 8-9, Rarity 7-10.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000 second Rs. 5,000, third Rs 3,000. For Horses.

Orange, William 9-7, Gaurishankar 9-7, Bell Metal 9-2, Vale of York 9-2, Festivity 9-0, Starshot 8-7, Unitoi 8-7, Margaret Joyce 8-7, Charlie's Smile 8-7, Risen Again 8-7.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under.

Rajput 9-0, Mundoor 9-0, Safety 8-10, Malabar 8-10 Ramiar 8-10 Witness 8-10 Star 8-10 Mashook 8-10, Arman 8-10 Square 8-6, Mayiah 8-6, Mozon 8-6; History 8-2, Sylvanmore 8-2 Raad 8-0, Hishan 7-13, Yildiz 7-10, Tamaran 7-10, Shahabad 7-2.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA IN FINAL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (TWO GOALS) 10 POINTS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (JHANSI) (TWO TRIES) 6 POINTS.

In the second semi-final of the All-India Rugby Tournament, the Bombay Gymkhana beat the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment from Jhansi, by 10 points to 6 on Thursday evening. The stands on the Cooperage ground were filled to their utmost capacity and the gate money amounted about Rs. 650. The Gloucesters had just saved themselves from a defeat by drawing with Madras at full time score on Tuesday, but they gave the Gymkhana an excellent game and were the first to score. The Gymkhana had an easy win over the Yorks on Monday, but had to go all out in order to win against the Gloucester who had the better of the game for a considerable period after the kick-off. After five minutes' play, Milkins of the Regimental XV ran through and scored a try, but it was not converted. If it had not been for losing hold of the ball, the Bombay forwards might have scored for they were almost over the goal line when the wing forward dropped the ball. One of the forwards was inclined to chance on breaking through, but did not succeed even once in four attempts though a try might have been obtained from at least two of them. Fickling was responsible for the equalising try which was well converted by Ransford from a difficult angle. At half time the score was:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 5 Points.
Gloucestershire Regiment ..... 3 Points.

The lead of two points for the Gymkhana produced a keener struggle on resumption by the local three-quarter line tackled the Military forwards successfully and confined play to the Military area for a considerable period. The second try of the Gymkhana was scored with an excellent run by Wright who provided the best position for conversion and Ransford made no mistake about it. Gloucesters made determind efforts and at last succeeded the Gymkhana back and a few minutes before the call of time obtained their second try which went wide.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Hartas; V. C. Wright, F. P. L. Fickling, C. J. Ransford, C. Eborall; A. T. Robinson, R. H. McLeod; C. H. Critchley, G. N. Lawrence, C. G. Scott, H. A. Urquhart, C. P. Bramble, E. F. Hingeley, N. G. Hitch, H. J. Chitham.

Gloucestershire Regiment:—Pte. Strawbridge; Lt. P. D. Hamilton, 2-Lt. C. E. A. Firth (Capt.) C. S. M. W. Middlecote, Pte. Hoskins; Pte. Murphy, Pte. Parsons; Pte. Middleton, Pte. Spiers, Pte. Milkins, Cpl. Gleed, Pte. Horler, L.-Cpl. Treasure, Pte. Alder, Pte. Sterry.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

To-day there will be a scratch match probably Civil vs. Military, Madras Gymkhana are sending seven representatives for the Civilian team and Calcutta are having three. That leaves five places to be filled in and it is doubtful if Bombay will make up the number. If so, that will mean three consecutive days' strenuous play for five men in the team which would hardly be a wise step as the final match will require their best efforts. Nothing however is definitely settled about to-day's match, but such is the rumour.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

COLABA BEAT G. I. P. ALL-BLACKS.

The second division game in the League between the Colaba United and G. I. P. All-Blacks on the Oval on Thursday resulted in a win for the former by 2 goals to nil. The United XI were superior in every department and should have scored at least half a dozen goals. The Railway were without the services of the two Eagles and the absence of A. Eagle specially was a great handicap to their defence. Colaba scored a goal in each half and missed a good many shots. This is the second victory of Colaba in thirteen games, three of which were draws.

The teams were:—

Colaba:—Jaisingh; Nathan and Viswanath; Baijia, Baboo and Adam; Bajee, Ramjee, Dadoo, Kisen and Winder.

G. I. P.:—Carter; Veevers and Wood; Major, King and Murphy; Leveridge, Bottomley, Jardin, Robinson and Sinclair.

Referee:—Robert Shaw.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Police (on the Oval).

GLOUCESTERS WITHDRAW FROM ROVERS.

The Hindu Gymkhana will be much pleased to hear that their formidable opponents, the Gloucestershire Regiment have withdrawn from the Rovers Tournament. Four of their Football XI are in the Rugby team which, after its defeat on Thursday, is going down to Calcutta. This puts the Hindus into the second round of the Tournament, and they play the winners of the G. I. P. (Parel), and Remnants from Hyderabad. The departure of the Gloucesters is rather unfortunate, as it spoils the only chance of breaking the 14-goal record, for the Hindus are the softest lot in the Tournament and the Gloucesters have a reputation for playing excellent football. "Lucky Hindu Gymkhana!"—All football enthusiasts will say.

FOOTBALL MATCH RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:

The First Division:—
Birmingham 0, Tottenham 2.
Sunderland 2, Preston 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—
Bournemouth 0, Norwich City 0.
Gillingham 1, Brentford 0.
Queen's Park 0, Watford 0.
Reading 0, Newport County 1.

Third Division (Northern Section):—
Darlington 3, New Brighton 1.
Durham City 0, Ashington 0.

Scottish League:—
St. Johnstone 2, Cowdenbeath 2.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Manchester City 0.
Aston Villa 3, Bury 3.
Blackburn 1, Newcastle 1.
Bolton 1, West Bromwich 1.
Cardiff 1, Sheffield United 1.
Notts County 1, Leeds 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 0, Wolverampton 0.
Clapton Orient 5, Oldham 1.
Coventry 1, Crystal Palace 4.
Hull City 0, Bradford City 0.
Leicester City 4, Chelsea 0.
Sheffield Wednesday 0, Derby County 1.
South Shields 1, Blackpool 3.
Stockport 2, Manchester United 1.
Stoke 2, Southampton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bristol City 0, Exeter 1.
Charlton 0, Northampton 0.
Luton 1, Millwall 1.
Merthyr 1, Southend 0.
Swansea 2, Bristol Rovers 2.
Swindon 1, Plymouth 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Ashington 2, Doncaster 0.
Barrow 2, Crewe Alexandra 0.
Bradford 3, Accrington 0.
Grimsby 2, Hartlepools 1.
Lincoln 1, Wigan 0.
Rotherham 2, Tranmere 0.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Scarborough festival opened to-day with a match between Yorkshire and M. C. C. The latter scored 101. Macaulay took 6 for 30. Yorkshire have made 191 for 3. Sutcliffe scored 108 and completed his two thousand runs for the season.—Reuter.

South of England versus South Africans at Hasting:—South of England have scored 312 for nine. Caltborpe made 69, Hobbs 54 and Sandham 44.

The following are the final placings in county championship: Yorkshire 76 point 32 per cent., Middlesex 69, Surrey 67, Lancashire 63 points 20, Kent 62 points 30, Gloucester 55 point 65, Essex, Northants and Derby figure at the bottom of the table in that order Derby being the last.

Aliwal North.—British Rugby Union Team defeated North Eastern Districts by 20 points to 12.—Reuter.

WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Pictou (Nova Scotia).—The Americans on the world flight have arrived here from Hawkese bay this afternoon after a flight of 6 hours and 18 minutes.—Reuter.

Ranchi, 3rd September:—The Director of Public Health reports that cholera epidemic is now slowly abating. Gaya is still the worst affected district.—(A. P.)

POONA RACES.

DON'T FAIL TO GET.

TURF EXPERT'S CARDS.

FOR THE SECOND BIG DAY.

Exclusive Selections, and a Certainty Bracket

Will be Given.

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FREE LEGAL AID.

BOMBAY SOCIETY.

The "Bombay Law Journal" makes this appeal in a good cause viz. "The Bombay Legal Aid Society." The purpose of the society is to render legal aid to all who may appear worthy thereof and who are unable to procure assistance elsewhere. So far as it may, the Society aims at bringing justice home to the unfortunate and the poor. It will render aid to the poor in the recovery of wages, debts and loans, in disputes as to instalment contracts, assignments of wages, partnerships, notes, breaches of contracts, investments in the recovery of workmens' compensation, damages for personal injuries and other torts, in disputes between landlord and tenant, in recovery of property lost or detained, in guardianship and custody matters, in bankruptcy, etc.

In this good cause, the Bombay Legal Aid Society appeals to Professional men and organisations to Law (Lawyers and Bar Associations), Medicine (Doctors and Hospitals) and Religions; it appeals to Social Agencies, including charity organisations, childrens' welfare agencies, Y. M. C. A. etc.; it appeals to Business and Industry, including the various Chambers of commerce, Banks, Manufacturers and other employers, Insurance Companies Labour Unions, Employment Offices etc., it appeals to Newspapers and other publicity agencies; it appeals to individuals reading this appeal, and last, but not the least, it appeals to all Government Services, including the State and Local Government officials. Judges and Magistrates, Consults and Immigration Officers, Justices of the Peace and the Police, Superintendents of Jails, Public and Police Prosecutors and Directors of Information.

To refer cases for legal aid to the Honorary Secretary, The Bombay Legal Aid Society, Dolmiya House, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

The usefulness of a Legal Aid Society is to be measured by the contact that it succeeds in establishing with those Agencies and Institutions in the community which constitute, so to say, reference, stations for referring proper cases for legal aid and assistance, to the Society.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.)

The Political Resident, Aden, has with the approval of the Governor in Council appointed Lieutenant M. Elrington of the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, to act as his Aide-de-Camp vice Lieutenant P. B. Hembrow, with effect from the 16th July, 1924.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., on relief to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, LL. B., reverting.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Poona.

Mr. A. E. Caffin is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted, with effect from 23rd December 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for two months.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 18th October 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments should be made on the return of Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., from leave:

(a) Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Secretary to Government, Development Department, Deputy Director of Development and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

(b) Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be an special duty temporarily, in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, till the departure on leave of Mr. J.R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., towards the end of November, 1924, and thereafter to act as Secretary to Government, Development Department, Deputy Director of Development and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. McPherson, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave for six months on medical certificates with effect from the 20th September, 1924.

Major A. N. Thomas, I.M.S. has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

The services of Brevet-Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department with effect from the date of his handing over charge of the Karachi Buildings District for employment as Chairman and Chief Engineer, Aden Port Trust and the Executive Committee of Aden Settlement, vice Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., reverting to the public Works Department.

Mr. F. C. Ball, Assistant Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, vice Brevet-Major Johnston until further orders.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc., (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).

On relief by Mr. Duggan, Mr. H. J. Gleson, A.M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Thana District.

On relief by Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Gavrishankar Dullubji Daftary, B.E. (Civil), is transferred to the Ahmedabad District, as Executive Engineer of that District relieving Mr. P. S. Chokshi, L.C.E., who will thereafter remain as an Assistant in that District.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain in the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops which are improving. Sowing and transplantation continue. Standing crops were in fair to good condition. There was rain in parts of Sind. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Standing crops were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah, where damaged by floods. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Deccan Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Decean, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 61
Gujarat	29 to 46
Konkan	28 to 48
Deccan	41 to 59
Karnatak	45 to 58

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 23rd August, 1924, was—On works—Bijapur 759. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 211, Poona 1,579, Sholapur 478, Satara 3,983, Bijapur 619.

TEHERAN TRAGEDY.

ACCUSATION AGAINST POLICE.

The Tehehan correspondent of "the Near East" in his letter of July 21st writes to the paper as under:—

"The "miracle" to which I alluded in my last letter has been the cause, of a tragic and most regrettable incident, resulting in the death last Friday of the American Consul, Major Imbrie, and the serious wounding of another American named Seymour. It appears that in the morning Major Imbrie, wishing to take a photograph of the drinking fountain at the side of the street, at which the "miracle" is supposed to have happened, went there with Seymour and a Legation messenger. On arrival at the place, which had been decorated with carpets and ornaments since the miraculous event, they found there the large crowd, including women, which continuously visit the place. They were advised not to take the photographs, and warned that it would be better to leave the spot. Major Imbrie, apparently not grasping what was meant (he had only been here two or three months and did not know the language) did not see why he should not take the photographs, and proceeded to do so, whereupon some of the crowd threw stones at him. The party then got into a cab and drove off, being followed by the crowd, which naturally increased as it proceeded, shouting out the ludicrous accusation, which they had by now trumped up as an excuse, that the *jeranghees* had poisoned the water in the fountain and that two women had died after drinking it! The cab had nearly reached the police hospital when some soldiers (an officer among them), who were drinking tea at a shop, saw the crowd following it, and heard the accusation, whereupon they stopped the cab and brutally attacked the Americans with their sabres and bayonets, the crowd joining in with sticks, stones, and any other weapon available. After some time the Police managed to rescue the party (though it is singnificant that during all this time not a single shot was fired by them), and took them into the hospital, but no sooner had they started attending to their wounds than the mob broke their way in and continued their brutal attacks on their victims, until the police eventually succeeded in driving them out. By this time both Major Imbrie and Seymour were frightfully cut about and battered, and the former died shortly afterwards, the latter being still alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

I have heard from a doctor, who served in the War, and who saw the victims in the hospital, that although he had seen all kinds of wounds and mutilations on the battlefield he had never come across anything to equal the present case for the number and variety of the wounds inflicted (It is said that Major Imbrie received no less than forty sabre and bayonet wounds in his body and on his head) and the sheer savegery which must have prompted them. The news of the outrage soon spread through the town and naturally caused the greatest consternation among the American and European communities, with whom Major Imbrie was a general favourite, the revolting nature of the murder added to the horror of the crime. The Prime Minister, Sardar Sepah, immediately started to investigate the matter, and did not leave the town for his country residence till late at night, and came down at dawn the next day, during the course of which many arrests were made. These still continue, and I understand that close upon 300 persons have been arrested.

The funeral service took place at the American Presbyterian Mission's chapel at 5 on Saturday afternoon, and seldom have I seen such a crowd there. The street outside the chapel was lined with infantry and cavalry with a band, provided by the Minister of War, who was himself present with his Staff and the Cabinet Ministers in their Court dress of Kashmir robes. The entire *corpsdiplomatique* also attended in uniform, and the church was literally packed with Persian notables and high dignitaries and members of the American and European communities; in fact, everybody who is anybody in Teheran society was present, and a crowd of people of all nationalities and religions who would not gain admittance waited outside. After the service the Prime Minister followed the coffin on foot to the gate of the church, whence it was taken to the Protestant Cemetery outside the town, though the body has been embalmed and will later be sent to America.

After the service all the diplomatic representatives here assembled and drew up a collective Note to the Persian Government, which they all signed, including the Afghan and Russian Ministers, expressing horror at the outrage, and stating that they could not consider the Persian Government free from blame, pointing out that although the attacks on Major Imbrie lasted three-quarters of an hour the police never fired a single shot, even over the heads of the crowd, which most probably would have dispersed had this been done, nor could the authorities even succeed in keeping the crowd from breaking into the hospital and putting the finishing touches to their murderous attacks, in which the evidence of witnesses proved that several soldiers took part. The Note was delivered to the Persian Government on Sunday evening, by the Turkish Ambassador, as senior member of the diplomatic corps, on behalf of his colleagues, and several Cabinet meetings have been held to discuss the Government's reply. The Note impresses on the Government the necessity for taking adequate measures to ensure the future safety and protection of the foreign minority and non-Moslem residents in Persia, and although the reply to the Note has not yet been received it is understood that the Foreign Office has already addressed a circular letter to all the Legations here expressing regret at the outrage and stating that the authorities have taken the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such attacks. On Saturday evening, after the funeral, the town was placed under martial law, and everything is quiet. The drinking fountain, which was the cause of all the trouble, has been dismantled of all its decorations. Ever since the tragic event *pourparlers* have been taking place between Dr. Kornfeld and the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, but apparently no reply has yet been received from Washington as to the American Government's demands from the Persian Government and the compensation required for Major Imbrie's widow, with whom the greatest sympathy is naturally felt. All the local papers express their denunciation of the crime, which they say is but the work of a few irresponsible ruffians, and must therefore not be laid at the door of the Persian Government, whom they exhort to do their utmost to bring the perpetrators to justice, and they trust that the outrage may not impair the friendly relations existing between Persia and America."

REFUSAL OF MINISTERS' SALARIES.

"DAILY HERALD'S" SNUB TO CRITICS.

A special cable to "Forward" of Calcutta says:—

The "Daily Herald" referring to newspapers comments on "Ministers' salaries" vote says they abuse majority in the Bengal Legislative Council for refusing to vote the salaries of Ministers forgetting that the House of Commons won political freedom for the British Nation by this very method of refusing supplies to the King. They praise the Governor of Bengal for sending the Council away and taking over the Ministers' duties, though they know quite well that Lord Lytton merely does what his officials tell him to do. They talk about the duty of Britain to the dumb masses of India to whom British Rule has brought security, peace and justice, whereas, adds the "Daily Herald," the one outstanding fact which dominates the whole Indian problem is grinding, hopeless poverty and degradation of the greater part of the population.

AHMADIYA REFORMER STONED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

Advices from Kabul report that Maulvi Mamtullah Khan, an Ahmadiya reformer has been stoned to death after a month's torture in the prison. It appears that the religious reform movement has come to a standstill, while reactionary elements are gaining ascendency. Further fighting took place on the 24th August and the following days.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 4.

Dr. Sadiq Quadian wires to the "Bulletin" full details of Maulvi Mamtullah Khan who was stoned to death on 31st August, the offence being that he was an Ahmadi. He was imprisoned about a month ago by order of the Afghan Government. It will be remembered that two eminent Ahmadis, Abdur Rahim Khan and Amir Habibullah Khan, were put to death by an order of the Amir.

Baby's First Solid Food

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The 'Allenburys' Malted Rusks are delightfully crisp, wholesome and easily digested; they are very useful in helping baby to cut his teeth, and may be given occasionally when he is as young as six months. The Rusks should be used as a part of baby's regular diet, in addition to the Malted Food No. 3, after he reaches the age of about 10 months.

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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

TATA AND SONS' DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

The Director of Public Health reports that cholera is still on on increase in the Central Provinces. There were 1,826 attacks with 752 deaths of cholera registered in 22 towns and 135 villages during the week against 803 attacks with 396 deaths in 12 towns and 92 villages during the last week. The disease increased during the week and has affected Saugor district.

VERNACULARS IN B. A. AND M.A.

It is understood that at a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Nagpur University, it was decided by a majority of votes to recommend to the Academic Council that Hindi, Marathi and Urdu be made optional subjects of study in the B. A. and M. A. examinations of the Nagpur University as the alternative subjects to the classical languages. It was also resolved that Pali and Prakrit be recognised as separate subjects of study for the Intermediate, B. A. and M. A. examinations along with Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Latin.

TATA AND SONS' DONATION TO UNIVERSITY.

The response to the appeal for subscriptions from the general public for erecting a commodious building for the Nagpur University and its Law College has been very poor and disappointing. It is the munificent donation of one lac by Messrs. Tata and Sons that has made it possible to take up the question of the building at an early date. A competent architect has been engaged to prepare a complete design. As soon as it is received a committee will be appointed to arrange for the building operations. It is hoped that the work will be taken in hand as soon as the monsoon will be over. If everything goes on all right, the building is expected to be ready for occupation this time next year. There is an uncertain element, namely, the Government grant of a lac. It is understood that barring unforeseen circumstances, the Government will include this grant in the next year's budget and it will then be for the Council to allow or disallow it. It is believed that the grant will not be disallowed. In the hope the work will be taken in hand and pushed on vigorously.

DR. BESANT'S JUBILEE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The public celebration of Dr. Annie Besant's Jubilee took place this evening at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of the Hon. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer before a large and distinguished gathering including Hon. Raja of Panagal, Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Justice V. V. Srinavas Iyengar and several others. Messages paying tribute to Dr. Besant's services were read including one from the Hon. Sivaganam Pillay, Minister for Development. The president in the course of his speech referred to Dr. Besant's great services in the cause of India. Sir A. P. Patro, Lady Sadashiv Iyer and others also spoke eulogising Dr. Besant's services.

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Keep your kidneys well and they will keep you well. For weak kidneys cannot properly filter the blood, and so, are the cause of many diseases.

Neglected kidney trouble is serious; for kidney poisons irritate the nerves; make you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; cause swellings of the feet and limbs, rheumatism; make the heart weak; take away your strength and make you generally miserable.

If you experience any of these symptoms, give the kidneys help, without delay. Strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine is for relieving backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, stone, uric acid poisoning, dizziness, headaches, nervousness and unnatural drowsiness. Men and women, old and young alike, will find reliable help in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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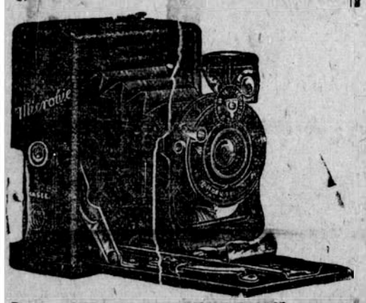

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EXCISE AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While it is the professed policy of the Government to reduce the evils of drink, and increase the facilities for free and compulsory education of the backward classes, the Excise Minister and the Finance Minister are appalled by the thought of having to forego the four crores of revenue which the traffic brings in at present, and are content to contemplate the misery and havoc it is spreading broadcast.

Education is starved for want of funds, while the Excise Revenue gets fatter every year owing to the increasing moderately thirsty throats. Moderate drinkers like myself are proud that we have so many leaders of light and learning, and champions of liberty, in the Legislative Councils and Assemblies, to protect our rights.

But since both the Government and the people wish to keep their moderate thirsts, and provide police lock-ups and mental asylums or jails for the drunkards, the whole hoggers should not interfere with our liberties, but if they want to be practical, they should ask for half the Excise Revenue to be reserved for educational institutions.

Provided that such portion of the Excise revenue is ear-marked exclusively for the compulsory and free, primary and secondary, education of the children of the backward and depressed classes, and especially of the untouchables and drunkards, moderate thirsts like mine could, without harm, take another little drink, and so double the contributions towards education.

But on one condition, the Government and our Education Minister ought to see to it that such grants are given to Government, Municipal, Education Societies, and Depressed Classes Mission's, schools only, who actually admit untouchables. National Schools of the violent non-co-operation brand who believe in untouchability and unapproachability, (such belief according to the twentieth century civilisation is considered violent inhumanity towards one's own kind), and who do not come up to Mahatmaji's expectations as to admissibility of untouchables, should be particularly and rigidly excluded from the benefits of this grant.

How many M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s will claim this right to the Excise Revenue, to be utilised in making useful and respectable citizens of the younger generation of the depressed and untouchables.

Sir, the hitherto hypocritical, but blatant, non-co-operators have plainly told Mahatmaji that the removal of untouchability should be left alone as an ideal to be loudly talked about, but will our Muslim leaders compel the Government to give up the Excise Revenue for the education of the children of the country? The Revenue is derived from the evil habits of the drunken parents who deprived their children of food and comforts and education, and it is nothing but right that the Revenue should be utilised to remove the ignorance, the misery and the dismal poverty from the homes of the unfortunate masses.—Yours, etc.,

"EDUCATION."

INCOME-TAX RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been brought to our notice that, in the interest of justice and equity it is necessary under the new Income-tax Act and Rules that the Appellate, Revisional powers should be vested in the District Judges of all the Districts instead of in the superior Assessing Officers of the department, as well as the power to adjust and compromise cases by way of departmental fine or to sanction prosecutions, etc.

The public are, therefore, requested to supply the undersigned with detailed information about their own cases, if any, in which injustice or hardship has been caused by the existing provisions empowering the same Departmental Officers and their subordinates with powers to assess as well as to hear Appeals and compromise cases or to sanction prosecutions.

The information is required as early as possible to consider whether there is a strong case to move the question in the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly through one of its members suggesting necessary amendments or modifications of the provisions of the law on the subject.—Yours, etc.

M. Y. A.

240, Kasba Peth.

POONA CITY.

AT TEETHING TIME

Your Baby Needs The Help

BABY'S OWN TABLETS GIVE

It is pitiful the sufferings so many children endure when their teeth are coming through. Now with Baby's Own Tablets ready at hand any parent is able to speedily alleviate these teething pains and thus bring peace and comfort to the tortured little one. Read this mother's evidence :—

"My baby was very ill when cutting his teeth and greatly troubled with tooth-rash, inflamed mouth and nervousness," writes Mrs. W. Pelham, of McCreary, Manitoba. "He was unable to take food for two days owing to ulcerated mouth, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the sore mouth soon healed and his health improved in every way."

Many other mothers tell of similar experiences. Baby's Own Tablets also have a remarkable record as a remedy for such common ailments of infants and young children as simple fever, indigestion, constipation, colic, vomiting, diarrhoea, croup, colds and worms. They are guaranteed harmless, being absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other injurious drugs. This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors :—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When one reflects upon the putting off, under one pretext or other, of the blessing of the building, erected at so much cost, labour and trouble by the poor Christians of Gokhivera in Bassein, Thana District, as a chapel for divine service, the the sending of the poor and the helpless from pillar to post, and the worries and troubles they are put to in consequence, one's blood boils with indignation, the more so, when one is reminded of the hundred and one ways resorted to by the priesthood in order to gall and embitter the people who, as impotent victims, helplessly writhe in their hands.

Sir, this sort of things makes one disgusted with religion, though Christian Religion is the Religion of peace, love, humanity and compassion for the poor and the distressed. It is said that if one has a grievance or grievances against local ecclesiastical authorities, his appeal is to the See of Rome. Whether appeals to Rome by laymen have ever been heard or redressed, I leave to those Catholics who have appealed to the See of Rome to say.

The Pope, owing to the existence of a Concordat between his predecessor, LEO XIII, and the then King of Portugal Dom Luis, is tied down and cannot censure, remove any priest or bishop appointed by the Portuguese Government without the latter's approval or consent. The Ordinaries, subject to the Portuguese Government, may, therefore, well ignore Papal decrees or orders, if they are not endorsed by the Portuguese Government and the Archbishop of Goa. To illustrate my meaning, I may say that it is an open secret that a large plot of ground was given for a benevolent institution at Kandivli in Salsette to the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Goodier, but as His Grace would not accept it on account of a hitch put by the authorities of the diocese of Damaun, who have, as usual, the Portuguese Government at their back, the plot has been made over to the Salvation Army. The point may further be illustrated by the case of the Goa people, who are making a lot of noise and ventilating their grievances in respect of burials and funerals at the Haines Road Cemetery, but their angry words and criticisms are like javelins thrown at those who are made proofs against them by the armour which the Portuguese Government has thrown on its protege's. Divided authority between Portugal and Rome is a veritable Pandora's box. In spiritual matters it looks as if the Catholics in the diocese of Damaun are under the necessity of rendering a dual allegiance to the See of Rome and the Government of Portugal. Ignorant Catholic British subjects belonging to the diocese of Damaun fancy that they owe allegiance both to Portugal and England jointly even in non-ecclesiastical or secular matters.

I am afraid that if the authorities of the Diocese of Damaun do not releat, the chapel at Gokhivera will have to be sold off or made over to the Salvation Army or some other non-Catholic organization. for no non-Portuguese Catholic prelate dare poach on their preserves in Bassein; for Bassein, though politically a British possession, belongs ecclesiastically to Portugal, as many can testify by their bitter experience; and the British Government cannot deny the fact.—Yours etc.

AN INDIGNANT SYMPATHISER

Byculla, Aug. 18.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of some satisfaction to see that Indians are showing signs of general awakening towards the urgent need for encouraging Indian enterprise in this novel field of insurance. In this connection the lead taken by the Bombay Municipal Corporation by deciding to insure the Municipal property with the Indian Insurance Companies is specially welcome. But far more important than this is the notice of motion given by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Legislative Assembly recommending Government to insure Government property with the Indian instead of the foreign Insurance Companies. This will serve the double purpose of preventing the drain of our money which the foreign companies carry away in form of profits and will also encourage Indian Companies. It is sincerely to be desired that the Resolution should pass through the Legislative Assembly and that Government should take immediate action on it.

But these attempts will be of no avail if our own business men, millowners and factory-owners, etc., will go on patronising foreign Insurance Companies. There are still people in India who have false notions about the efficiency of the foreign companies and their so-called promptness, insettling the claims. Whatever may be true of these companies in the past, is certainly not true to-day. I know of certain instances in certain parts of Gujarat and Deccan where the so-called well-known foreign Insurance Companies have resorted to technical defences on legal points to avoid meeting their liabilities. None but the business community can realise the dangers of such tactics. It is needless to say that it causes unnecessary wate of time and money to the business men and factory-owners as they have to wait till the matters are decided by the Law Courts. It is now high time to take immediate steps in the matter and with this end in view I would like to suggest particularly to the Cotton Merchants and Ginning Factory owners in the Broach District and to all business men in general to form an association with a view to consider the advisability of ceasing our dealings with foreign companies and giving the insurance work to Indian Companies alone. Such concerted action will serve as an eye-opener to the foreign companies and render the much needed help to our own Insurance Companies. Will the factory-owners of India particularly of Broach District wake up? Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI."

HINDI "NAVJIVAN"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Hindi "Navjivan" of 17th August, Mahatma Gandhi has published a fact about it. It is that Hindi "Navjivan" does not pay its way. It is necessary that it should have three thousand subscribers to be self-supporting while it has only 2700. That means that Mahatma must have three hundred more subscribers. Here is an opportunity for our Maratha brethren "to kill two birds with one stone." In days to come Hindi is to be the *lingua franca* of India and even Lokamanya propounded that it ought to be so. The only way in which the adults can learn a new language without going to the land of that language is to read newspapers. Hindi "Navjivan" conducted by M. K. Gandhi is the most suitable in this respect because it is printed in the Devnagari type with which we are familiar and is written in the easiest style. We shall be familiar with Hindi language by reading Hindi "Navjivan" and shall, besides, be making it self-supporting. The annual subscription is four rupees i.e. one rupee less than the English "Young India." For our libraries four rupees a year is nothing as compared to the usefulness of such a high class Hindi weekly. For individuals, a convenience has been provided. The managers are prepared to accept subscription for six months, and the subscription for half the year is exactly half of the annual subscription i.e., two rupees only. Being a weekly paper, two or more men can subscribe for one copy. We are only trying to indicate that there is no burden which can be called heavy even for our poor brothers, clerks and school-masters in subscribing to the Hindi "Navjivan." We appeal to our Maratha brethren that during the next month everybody should send an order for Hindi "Navjivan" who can spare two rupees. Others should effect combines and subscribe. No Maratha should, avoidably, fail to use this opportunity of "killing two birds with one stone."—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE,

B. V. WAREKAR,

Gamdevi.

Have you any Skin Trouble?

Whether it be A SIMPLE CUT or AN OBSTINATE SORE—

Zam-Buk is always the *one* healer you can absolutely rely upon. This precious herbal balm is invaluable for wounds that are inflamed, festered or poisoned; for eczema, itch, heat sores and swellings, ringworm, ulcers, foot sores, bad legs, boils and abscesses.

Zam-Buk is pure and highly refined, and is guaranteed free from the repulsive animal fats and mineral impurities found in common ointments and salves. Besides its magical skin-growing and pain-soothing virtues, Zam-Buk is powerfully antiseptic. *It kills disease-germs.*

Cuts, burns, scalds, bites, or stings promptly treated with Zam-Buk always heal swiftly and perfectly. Keep Zam-Buk always handy!

Dhobies' Itch Cured. Mr. S. H. Hawkins, of Smethwick, Eng., writes:—"Whilst in S. India, I contracted Dhobies' Itch. The fiery irritation was constant, my skin fearfully raw and inflamed. When sulphur baths, ointments and lotions failed, Zam-Buk soothed, purified and healed within fourteen days."

Boy's Body Burns. Mr. M. Hpaw, 82 Maung Khine St., Rangoon, writes:—"A boy pupil of our Burmese Phongyi, was so severely burnt about the lower part of his body that his parents gave him up for lost. Native medicines had been applied without avail when I recommended Zam-Buk. Two weeks' treatment with this precious herbal balm resulted in the boy's wounds being miraculously healed."

Dreadful Scalp Eczema. Mrs. C. Laird, C/o Loco Quarters, B.N. Railway, Block 2, Shalimar, writes:—"Doctor's medicine and ointments all failed to cure my boy's dreadful scalp eczema, but Zam-Buk wrought a speedy and startling change. In a short time all trace of the sores had disappeared. Zam-Buk is splendid."

Abscesses & Blood-Poison. Mr. G. Huntley Gordon, 103, Clive St., Calcutta, writes:—"I had a bad whitlow or abscess in a finger of my right hand. The pain and inflammation were almost unbearable, but Zam-Buk gave instant relief, and in a few days drew out all foul poisonous matter and brought clean rapid healing."

Saved from Ringworm. Mr. Lutfur Rahman, R.I.M. Dockyard, Kidderpore, writes:—"Two years I suffered terribly from ringworms. Luckily one day I decided to try Zam-Buk. This demonstrated amazing curative powers. Zam-Buk cleared away every trace of disease and caused new healthy skin to grow."

Cuts, Eruptions & Sores. Mr. D. L. Wickremesinghe, Hillside, Panadura, Ceylon, writes:—"I have found Zam-Buk a marvellous healer for cuts, sprains, eruptions and sores. I would also emphasise its antiseptic and other excellent qualities. Everybody needs Zam-Buk which is a unique and valuable skin remedy."

ZAM-BUK is obtainable at Rs. 1 or Rs. 2-4 of all medicine vendors. By post from Zam-Buk Co's Agents—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd, Colombo or E. M. de Souza & Co. Rangoon.

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